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VOL. VII. NO. 36 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
8th February ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th " ..	A Steamer* ..	..
15th " ..	Somali ..	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
18th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
16th February ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Coastal portd. Persian Gulf Ports.
18th " ..	Palitana ..	
24th " ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi and Gulf Ports.
19th " ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Yokoppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	2776	5th Feb.	16th Feb.
Yulan Maru	T. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	18th Feb.	28th Feb
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar

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Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Haru Maru	S. Miyaji ..	20th Feb.	5th March	Italy
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	25th Feb.	10th "	Japan.
Inaho Maru	K. Nishikawa ..	28th Feb	10th "	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th "	"

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Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

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WANTED—An experienced MARINE MOTOR ENGINEER for a small cargo steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials, past experience and salary expected to GULABCHAND DHARAMCHAND, 426, Shaik Memon Street, Mumbadevi, Bombay. 611

WANTED—An experienced man to take charge of the Bleaching Department of a big Mill. Must have complete knowledge of the working of Electrolysers and other modern plants, and capable of controlling labour. Very good prospects for a capable man. Apply with particulars as to salary, etc., to Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO. 793

WANTED for employment at the Mhow Wireless Station, a EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC: good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 120/- rising by annual increments of Rs. 6/- to Rs. 150/- per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the undersigned. G. A. HOPKINS, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 787

WANTED.

WANTED—Second-hand Vertical BOILER, about 20 to 25 N.H.P., pressure 80 to 100 lbs. State age, price, delivery Bombay. Apply Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 819

WANTED—Second hand FINISHING CALANDER and FOULDING MACHINE. Write The NARANDAS CHUNILAL SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, Gadag, M. S. M. Railway. 745

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Self Acting Rope Feed CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 8 ft. by 3 ft., with a saw of 4 ft. diameter, quite new. Apply D. L. SASTRY & CO., Engineers, Madras. 659

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete —Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 131

FOR SALE—Two Portable STEAM BOILERS and MORTAR MILL in working order, having their nominal horse-power 8, Hydraulic pressure 80 and 60 respectively. See D. B. PERRMAHOMED, The Premier Mills, Parel. 777

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLATTS BROTHERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:—

The AGENTS,
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
Shahpur,
AHMEDABAD. 734

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, NASIK.

THE next course of training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, from the 1st July, 1919.

2. All applicants for admission must apply in person BEFORE THE 1ST APRIL, 1919, to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Colaba. They must be 5 feet 5 inches in height and have a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).

3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years' approved Government service must have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examinations and must be between 22 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.

4. Applicants who have three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 3, but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

5. The Inspector-General will personally inspect the applicants, who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the School.

6. A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the School, will be found at pages 249–52 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 30th January 1919.

J. A. GUIDER.
Acting Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 1st February, 1919. 703

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS-MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW TURPENTINE, TURPENE, GREASE, AND WASTE COTTON AND WASTE JUTE SCORING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1919 for the supply of above Oils during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1919.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees One Thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle), or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order", no abbreviations being made. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will only be collected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
Chief Stores Superintendent.
Chief Stores Superintendent's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 27th January, 1919. 508

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS invited for steam pressing one lakh (Bengalee) maunds hay for Panna State. Hay collected on spot and wire supplied. Work to be completed before 15th May. Deposit for successful tender, Rs. 5,000. Apply personally with offer between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. on THURSDAY to,

DEWAN.
Panna State, c/o Mr. Munsif,
Laxmi Bhuvan,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay.
830

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.

Consulting Chemist,
Chemical Engineer,
Oil and Soap Expert.
6/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
812

RACE HORSE FOR SALE.

ONE RACE HORSE TO BE SOLD at the Mahalaxmi Race Course on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant at 8 a.m. Horse named "DELHI", Grey colour, 13.3 Height, 3 years old. 814

FOR SALE.

DERSINGHAM,
PARI LAD,
MOUSME.
with their engagements for Bombay.
Offers for same to be made to:

J. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.,
4, Bellasis Road,
Bombay.
808

WANTED

WANTED—A FITTER on temporary service, one with a working knowledge of Oil Engines preferred. Apply with testimonials and stating pay expected to

B. K. BOSE,
Executive Engineer,
Malsiras District.
Malsiras, 7th February, 1919. 805

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the Petty Articles from 1st April, 1919, to 31st March, 1920, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, Ahmednagar, up to 12 noon on Monday, the 3rd March, 1919.

Forms of tender and schedules for the supply of above articles can be obtained on application in writing on payment of Re. 1 per set.

(Sd.) T. G. PEACOCKE, Colonel.
Supdt., Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
Remount Depot.
Ahmednagar. 802

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of articles of Provisions, etc., for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for the half year only (from 1st April to 30th September, 1919), will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time), of 19th February, 1919. All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post.

For particulars see Notice No. 1164, dated 7th February, 1919, in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 13th February, 1919, or apply to The Director, Royal Indian Marine. 803

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, a First Class HEALTH OFFICER with the qualifications prescribed in Government Resolution No. 4090, dated 28th January, 1918, (G.D). The pay of the post is Rs. 300—20—500. The applicants must have a British Diploma of Public Health or a Degree in Hygiene of the Bombay University. They should state their service qualifications, if any; other previous experience and age and should enclose copies of their certificates. The selected Officer will have to serve on probation for one year.

N. C. KELKAR,
President, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
6th February, 1919. 816

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1918.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To do such other work as may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 27th January to Tuesday the 11th February, 1919, both days inclusive. 809

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the election of sixteen members of the Municipal Corporation will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall on Monday, the 17th February, 1919, at 1 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

P. W. MONIE.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th February, 1919 832

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAGONLAL JAMNADAS has contracted to sell to our client Mr. NAROTUMDAS PARBHUDAS, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax free redeemed land or ground together with the messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ardeshir Dady Street, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140 and New No. 1219 and Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7458 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1551 and Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Aimayee Khursedji, on or towards the West by the property of Gajanan Jinabhai, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Ardeshir Dady Street.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1919.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of AMEERUDDIN TYABJI alias AMEER TYABJI, late of Bombay, Sulaimani Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower, a landlord, ...Deceased.

(1) DOCTOR BADRUDDIN ABDUR KARIM LUKMANI, of Bombay, Sulaimani Mahomedan inhabitant, a Medical Practitioner, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) HASHAM MOIZUDDIN, of Hyderabad (Deccan), Sulaimani Mahomedan inhabitant Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Hyderabad (Deccan), residing at Hyderabad (Deccan), at present temporarily residing at Balaram Street without the Fort of Bombay and (3) CHANDULAL DAYABHAI, of Bombay, Modh Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Honourable Court, residing at Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the will of the above deceased ...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Ag. Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of February, 1919.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
831

TREACHER & Co.
Chemists and Druggists
Wines, Stores, Provisions.
and General Merchants
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY
ESTD. 1830.
Treacher's Cholera Tincture, a Safe, Speedy and Efficacious Cure for Cholera in all its Stages.
Annas fourteen per bottle.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.
JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.
We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best Houses on the Continent and are prepared to supply goods unpolled by War. A trial order solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

You are a sensible person, worldly wise

You require no hysterical urging to avail yourself of a splendid opportunity when it offers itself.

The Great Masterly Screen-Production

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY,"
(First Six Parts this Week)

is something in the nature of a revelation to the European, Parsi, Hindu, Mahomedan population of this City.

A literal word for word interpretation of the famous American Ambassador Mr. Gerard's equally famous book, this tremendously powerful Film billed for the coming two Weeks at a colossal expense by the

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

has broken all past records of the Booking Offices during the last three days.

The horrible exposures of Germany's infamy and of the cold-blooded murderous campaign planned and executed by the military Junkers at Berlin are so authentically and faithfully depicted on the Screen that they set the blood boiling of even the most callous of onlooker and the spectators actually want to grab at the throat of each individual Kultur monster, enacting his respective part in the Film!

GREAT WORLD-TRAGEDY

Come and see the Ex-Kaiser and his profligate Princeling, the brutal murderer of women and children von Tirpitz; the Bethmann-Hollwegg of the Scrap-of-Paper disrepute, the arch conspirators von Jagou and Zimmerman, all busy in their nefarious conspiracy against Civilisation. Justice and Peace!

Come, and you will realise what the world has fought for—what humanity is rescued from!

Four Shows To-Night :—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
COME AT ONCE!
COME EARLY!!
COME TO-DAY!!!

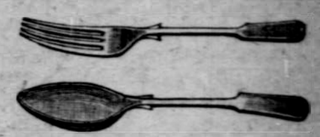
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL:
The famous Star Artist:
HAYFORD HOBBS
In the Grand "Ideal" Picture Play:
"ASTHORE"
(in 5 Parts)
A beautiful Drama of love and the sea based on the famous song "ASTHORE" of which, at least two million copies have been sold, according to the publishers, depicting the evils of Jealousy and describing what happened to a man who out of jealousy went to disfigure his opponent in love.
English Plot, English Ideas, English Acting, English Scenes, English Makers.
A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the Corner Opposite Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
To-night
Brayant Washburn
IN A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY
"KIDDER & KO"
A Patheplay in 5 acts.
You remember Brayant Washburn in "21". This is even better.
PATHE GAZETTE
The best news film in the world.
TRANSPORT OF WOOD IN SWEDEN
Educational Pathe-color.
SOMEWHERE IN TURKEY
Comic by Luke.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Bombay's Most Centrally Situated, Comfortably furnished and elegantly finished Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
presents during this week the first instalment of
THE UNIVERSAL AMAZING ADVENTURE SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring The Screen Idol
EDDIE POLO
together with one more episode of our current Mystery Serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
Also
A RIPPING COMIC
Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

FREE! FREE!!
A most, beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picture is sent free on application.
RAJVAID SIR RAMANDAS KANWALJI
(A) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

A HIT!
OPENING CHAPTERS OF UNIVERSAL'S WHIRLWIND SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring the Dare-devil
EDDIE POLO
Together with TENTH EPISODE of "WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

BEST CHANCE FOR
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Large Stock of Moradabad Spoons and Forks.
INSPECTION INVITED.
HAJEE BROTHER,
SANDHURST ROAD,
near ALHAMBRA CINEMA, BOMBAY.

ACHES and PAINS
SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
YPRESS SALVE
The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE
Relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong Acts quickly. Sure relief.
Per Pot. Re. 1. 3 Pots Rs. 2-10-0
POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.
Obtainable only from
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
155, Juma Musjid, Market,
No. 2 BOMBAY!

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.
TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
KHOTACHI WADI, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

General Elections of Councillors Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The said Election being a contested Election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), O.B.E., B.A. (Cantab).	Nepean Sea Road.'	Merchant.	The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt.	Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt.
2	The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Vrijbhukandas Mehta, M. A., LL.B.	Ridge Road, Malabar Hill	Merchant.	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt. Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt.	The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakardas, M.B.E. Mr. Rahimtula Karimbhai, B.A. Mr. H. T. Gorrie,
3	Mr. Rastam D. N. Wadia, M.A., Bar-at-Law.	7, Marine Lines.'	Barrister-at-Law.	Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, B.A., LL.B.	The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt. Mr. Abdeali Mahamadali Kajiji, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.
4	Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A.	6, Cuffe, Parade, Colaba	Merchant.	Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt.	The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai.
5	Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., F.R.M.S.	Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort	Hon. Physician, Parsi Maternity Hospital	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. Lt.-Col. W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.	The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt. The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Jenkins.
6	Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, L. M. & S.	305-307, Chowpatty Sea Face.	Medical Practitioner.	Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. Rahimtula Meherali Chinai. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P., (London), L.M.&S., M.R.C.S. Lt.-Col. A. Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. Lt.-Col. William Glen Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M. Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B.A., LL.B. Lt.-Col. S. Colin Evans, M.B.C.M., I.M.S. Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahamad Dayam Hakim Abdula Shah.
7	Mr. David Sassoon Shellim.	Warden Road	Merchant.	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt	Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, Kt. Mr. Rahimtula Karimbhai, B.A.
8	Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B.	Hermitage, Pedder Road.'	Pleader, High Court	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Kt., L.M.	Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Kt. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Vrijbhukandas Mehta, M.A., LL.B.
9	The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Setna, O.B.E.	Canada Building, Hornby Road.	Merchant	Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt. Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt. The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E.	Mr. Rahimtula Meherali Chinai. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. Mr E. G. Pearson.
10	Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.	Dongri.	Contractor.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Jenkins.	Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S. The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Vrijbhukandas Mehta, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai.
11	The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart.	Petit Hall, Malabar Hill	Banker & Cotton Mill Agent.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. Mr. Leslie, Blunt. Sir Hormasji A. Wadia, Kt., Bar-at-Law.	The Hon'ble Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala. Mr. Rahimtula Karimbhai, B.A. The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Vrijbhukandas Mehta, M.A., LL.B.
12	Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia.	Warden Road, Malabar Hill	Merchant.	Sir Temulji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. Sir R. Aitken, Kt.	Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Sir H. Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D
13	Mr. Behramji Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai.	The Cliff, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.	Merchant.	Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. Mr. P. L. Anstey, B.Sc.
14	Mr. Naoroji Manekji Dumasia.	Alexandra Road.'	Member of the Literary Staff of the "Times of India."	The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt. Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt.	Sir H. Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt.
15	Mr. Kasamali Jarajbhai Pirbhai.	Goolshan, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.	Property Owner.	The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Kt., C.B.E.	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law.
16	Dr. Phirozsha Nasarvanji Daruvala, LL.D. (London). Bar-at-Law.	2, B.C. Nevr Queen's Road.'	Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, High Court	Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Kt. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, B.A., Bar-at-Law. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt.	Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. & S. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M.
17	Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas, L.M.&S.	Ridge View Vachagandhy Road, Gamdevi.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhi. The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. Capt. C. S. Hickman, D.S.O., R.I.M. Lt.-Col. W. C. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S. Lt.-Col. J. A. Cherry.	Mr. Ishvardas Lakhmidas. Mr. C. G. Stileman. Mr. Rahimtula Meherali Chinai. Mr. John Tyers. Mr. Gulam Husen Rahimtula Khersj, Bar-at-Law. Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery.
18	Dr. Elijah Moses, M.D.	Prince's Building Babula Tank Road	Medical Practitioner.	The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Sethna, O.B.E. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit. The Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Vrijbhukandas Mehta, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. Kharshedji Manekji Kharshedji, B.A., (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law. The Hon'ble Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala.
19	Lt.-Col. William Glen Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.	Parel.	Medical Graduate.	Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart.	Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B. The Hon'ble Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodavala.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.—*contd.*

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
20	Mr. Reginald David Hughes.	Mary Lodge, Middle Colaba.	Merchant.	Mr. Rahimtula Karimbhai, B.A. Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt.	The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P. (London), L.M.&S., M.R.C.S.
21	The Hon'ble Mr. Mahmad Hajibhai Lalji.	12, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation.	Merchant.	The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E. Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt.	Mr. Daudbhai Fazulbhai. Sardar Saheb Suleman Kasam Haji Mitha, C.I.E.
22	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart.	Mazagon Castle, Mazagon.	Land owner & Merchant.	The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Shamaldas Mehta, C.I.E. Sir H. Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt.	The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E. Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt. Sir Hormasji A. Wadia, Kt., Bar-at-Law.
23	The Hon'ble Major Cajetan Fernandes, M.D., I.M.S.	Fernville, Girgam Back Road	Doctor of Medicine, Member of H. E. the Governor's Legislative Council.	Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O. Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Bart. Lt.-Colonel W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edalji Vacha, Kt.	Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.C.P.S. The Hon'ble Mr. Mahmad Hajibhai Lalji. The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, M.B.E.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victoria Terminus on Monday the 17th February 1919 at 1 p. m. (Bombay Time).

Voting papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

No person who is not a Justice of the Peace will be admitted in the Corporation Hall except the authorized Municipal employees and representatives of the Press.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th February 1919.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

128 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

There were 147 attacks and 128 deaths from cholera on Sunday as against 129 attacks and 105 deaths on Saturday.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Sunday was 316 as compared with 288 on the preceding day and 125 on the corresponding day of last year. The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the City on Sunday:—Fort 13, Mandvi 29, Bhaleshwar 37, Girgaum 10, Byculla 82, Parel 43, Mahim 82, harbour, docks, railways and homeless 1, and hospitals 19.

Attacks and deaths from cholera occurred as follows in the different sections of the City on Sunday.

Sections.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Upper Colaba	0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba.	3	2
Fort, Southern	0	0
Fort, Northern	0	0
Esplanade	1	2
Mandvi	0	0
Chukla	6	3
Umarkhadi	2	2
Dongri	2	2
Market	3	3
Dhobi Talao	4	4
Fanaswadi	0	0
Bhuleshwar	0	1
Khara Talao	0	0
Kumbharwada	2	1
Khetwadi		1
Girgaum	0	0
Chowpati	0	0
Walkeshwar	0	0
Mahalakshmi	2	2
Mazagon	6	4
Tarwadi	11	7
Second Nagpada	3	3
Kamatipura	2	1
Tardeo	3	2
Byculla	10	10
First Nagpada	1	0
Parel	9	10
Sewri	1	1
Sion	3	3
Mahim	1	0
Worli	67	63
Harbour, dock, railways and homeless	2	1

Health of Bombay during the week.

The total mortality during the week ending 8th instant, was 3,018 and the death-rate 160.22. Deducting 121 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the City, the mortality for the week is reduced to 2,897, giving the death-rate of 153.80. The figures for the corresponding week of 1918 were mortality 791 and the death rate 41.99; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-1918) mortality 614 and the death-rate 32.59. Cholera registered 1,819 attacks and 1,594 deaths. Small-pox registered 24 attacks and 10 deaths. Plague registered 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 401 against 425 in the corresponding week of 1918 and 408 the average of the week during 1914-18.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please upblish the following in your most esteemed newspaper. It is rumoured that the Matriculation Examination is postponed for some three weeks. Nearly eight days have passed but it is not yet notified in the newspapers. So I most humbly beg of the authorities concerned to let us know whether it is to be really postponed or not. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

Feb. 10.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

J. P.S' NOMINEES.

The following 23 gentlemen have been nominated as candidates for the sixteen seats on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, allotted to the Justices of the Peace:

1 Col. G. Liston.
2 Mr. R. D. Hughes.
3 Mr. Meyer Nissem.
4 Mr. S. D. Shellim.
5 The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta.
6 Mr. N. V. Mandlik.
7 Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.
8 The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna.
9 Mr. J. A. Wadia.
10. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia.
11 The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy.
12 Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy.
13 The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit.
14 Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman.
15 Mr. Cassamally J. Peerbhoy.
16 Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy.
17 Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia.
18 Dr. P. N. Daruwala.
19 Dr. Shivdas.
20 The Hon. Dr. Fernandes.
21 Dr. Moses.
22 Dr. A. G. Viegas.
23 Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

A COMPLAINT ABOUT DADAR DIVISION.

A correspondent from Dadar writes:—

"The Superintendent St. John Ambulance Brigade, Dadar Division, is asking compulsory fees from the members of the Division. I know that the Division is having good funds and I fail to see why the Superintendent wants to levy fees on the members who have volunteered their services for their country and Empire; not only that but those who refused to pay the fees unless the accounts for the preceding year were shown to them were ordered to fall out from the Parade on Sunday the 2nd, inst. The members who were thus insulted for not paying the fees did not attend the Parade this Sunday; this is causing a great discontent among the members, and inspite of the good aims and objects of the St. John Ambulance Brigade I am afraid this Division is going down and down day by day. Is not the Superintendent responsible for this?

"The Superintendent took an examination of the members for being elected for the corporal's and sergeant's posts; afterwards he told them that the District Superintendent, Dr. Nunan, has issued orders: 'Not to promote anybody.' The members were satisfied, but hardly had ten to twelve days elapsed when a certain gentleman (discharged from the Cosmopolitan Division and not possessing a discharge certificate from there) was admitted in this Division and though he was not a corporal in the Division from whence he was discharged, was promoted to a corporal's post, by the Divisional Superintendent. This partial promotion caused a greater discontent and the members are resigning in numbers.

"Is Dr. Nunan, the District Superintendent of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, aware of these facts? Will he not take any steps?"

With effect from the 15th February 1919 those post offices which now sell British penny postage stamps will also sell British ½d. and 1½d. postage stamps at half an anna and one and a half annas respectively.

"BHISHMASITAMI" FESTIVAL

A LECTURE ON THE GREAT EPIC HERO.

The sixth year's celebration of the Bhishmashtami festival was observed by the Pathare Prabhu Progressive Association on Saturday at the Hira Baug, when Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, of Poona, delivered an interesting address on the life of Bhishma before a large gathering. Mr. Khadilkar took as his theme "the character of man", and dealt with the life of Bhisama in that light. He said that India was charged with being backward in point of character, but in reply he could say that India's character was not non-existent, but only somnolent for various causes. He also said that the present age was such as to make people in civilised Europe also to be estranged from the qualification of character, and, by way of example, he referred to the proposals now made before the Peace Conference by some of the "Allies" to grab at different territories that before the war belonged to other nations. Coming back to the question of the character of India, he said he would with pride give countless instances of people in ancient times, who were the very pictures of character, and one of such people, he said, was Bhishma, who, he added, was given the title of "Bhishma" by the gods of his time in recognition of his marvellous resolutions to sacrifice all his future worldly happiness in order to help his father to marry another wife in his old age. In order to gratify his father's wish, Bhishma in order to conciliate his future step-mother not only abdicated his own rights to the throne of his father, but, further, as a guarantee that his sons and the sons' sons may not rise to take possession of the throne as the claimants of the eldest son of the King, pledged himself to remain celebate throughout life. The character of Bhishma, Mr. Khadilkar said, lay in the two important resolutions Bhishma made to the permanent detriment of his own happiness in this world.

Mr. Khadilkar then referred to other episodes in the life of Bhishma, where again, his stern resolution to stick to truth and righteousness came into priminence. Concluding Mr. Khadilkar said in India even now there were persons who would go through fire and water only for the sake of truth. He knew, he said, there were persons now living who were prepared to go to jail for twelve years instead of six if only they were assured that such a penance would secure substantial happiness to their Motherland. He asked the audience to ponder over the spirit of resoluteness on the part of Bhisma and to make that as one of the characteristics of their own life.

Mr. Y. V. Nene thanked the learned lecturer on behalf of the Association, pointedly referring to his great literary merits which had wrung from Mr. Tilak the admission some years ago that he, the lecturer, had conducted the "Kesari" during the absence of its editor in jail with an ability that would not make the readers of the paper suspect that they were reading articles written by another hand.

DUTY OF NON-OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The whole country will read with the greatest regret and indignation of the obstinacy with which Lord Chelmsford's Government are trying to pass the Prussian Bills. Everybody thought that British intellect understood very well the dangers of "Prussianism" which the British with the cooperation of Indians fought at such colossal sacrifices. But Simla has shown that it emerged out of his world-wide conflict without its love of "Prussianism" diminished in the least. The work of Indian leaders begins only now. It is up to them to so organise popular forces as to make it impossible, on account of pressure with or from above, for the Government of India to change the character of British Rule in India.

By way of immediate and legitimate protest, the non-official members ought not to sit on the Select Committee which is a mere farce once the principles of the Rowlatt Bills are accepted. I do not know if the members once consenting cannot get out of the Select Committee. If they can, they owe it to the country immediately to refuse to have anything to do with the Select Committee.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	41,000
Mid. American Spot	17.03
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Mar.	23.65
May	22.45
July	21.56
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. Mar.	24.19
May	22.75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.50+18
March	15.09+23
April	13.88+23
May	12.75

Other months are not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.60+28
March	15.45+59
April	14.42+75
May	12.95

Other quotations nominal.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	27.30 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.54
,, ,, Fully Good	15.04
,, ,, Fine	15.41
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.57
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	17.07
,, ,, Fine	17.32
,, Broach Good	16.92
,, ,, Fully Good	17.17
,, ,, Fine	17.42

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York Mar.	23.84
,, ,, May	..
,, ,, July	1.9:
Spot Cotton at New York	7.8
,, ,, Orleans	4.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	4.29
,, ,, May	2.93

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

The Marwadi Bazaar opened at Rs. 568 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and gradually declined to Rs. 561, remaining quiet but steady at about this price until the close at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed early owing to a meeting. The strikes have spread to America, and are probably the cause of the weakness in New York.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 559 advanced to Rs. 561 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little demand. Prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	565
Fully Good Bengal	March	423
Fine Oomras	,,	498

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

SETTLEMENT RATES 10TH FEB, 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M G Broach	April-May	563
Fully Good M G Bengal	March	432
,, ,, ,,	May	440
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	505
,, ,, ,,	May	512
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	March	475
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	558

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 8th Feb. 1919.

Cotton	3 254 bales.
Wheat	11 256 Qrs.
Linseed	1 898 ,,
Rape, etc.	32 ,,
Gingellyseed	400 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	392 ,,
Castorseed	382 ,,
Rice	1,810 ,,
Myrabollams	1,290 ,,
Cottonseed	4,791 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil ,,
Gram	2,171 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Millet	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 10th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-85	77 0 0	11 6 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	76 0 0	11 4 0
,, ,, Karachi Bangla	76 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, ,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 10 0	13 0 0
,, ,, Thin	12 2 0	12 10 0
Teaseed White 85-15	100 0 0	..
,, ,, Gujar 75-25	95 0 0	..
,, ,, Gujar 50-50	90 0 0	..
,, ,, Black	85 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	..
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowrasseed	51 4 0	..
Barley	55 0 0	8 0 0

Forward	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	0 0 6
Jaspal May	13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10th,

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Bank Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5/8
Fres. Demand	193
American Dollars	280
Hongkong	216
Shanghai	338
Japan	145 1/2
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 29-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 104.
Credit 3Msd/a, Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 219-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War loan 1929-47, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1,920-22, 98-12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay ..... 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras ..... 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak with more sellers than buyers at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,060, Swan 590, Simplex 677½, Shahpurji 120, Pearls 535, Madhowji 2,075, Luxmi Cotton 1,800, Kohinoor 1,222½, Currimbhoy 342½, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleaching 165, Fanlay 480, Fazulbhoy 705, David 605, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,535, Century 410, By. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1,445, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Def'd. 1,366, Tata New 450, Defd. Tata Old Defd. 1,120, Tata Ord. 2,375, Shivrajpur 38½, Alcocks 880, By. Burma 855, By. Tramway 497½, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro: 1,232½.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,060, Swan 582½, Simplex 675, Shahpurji 120, Pearl 535, Madhowji 2,080, Kohinoor 1,220, Currimbhoy 342½, Kastoorchand 1,045, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 480, Fazulbhoy 705, David 600, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,530, Century 410, By. Cotton 600, By. Dyeing 1,430, Bundi 26½, Katni Ord. 255, Katni Defd. 1,360, Tata New Def. 450, Tata Old Defd. 1,127½, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 38, Alcocks 880, By. Burma 855, By. Tramway 495, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro: 1,230.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 8.

The rice market was again dull to-day, no business passing except speculative transactions. Quotations are:—February, Rs. 308, 310; March and April, Rs. 312, 315; three months, Rs. 323, 325. Offers for Small Mill at Rs. 325 were not accepted. Paddy prices are unchanged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 8th February, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,75,40,330	
,, Deposits at Branches	63,42,167	
		2,38,82,497
Other Deposits		15,93,71,337
Post Bills		8,558
Sundries		12,70,383
	Rs:	20 50,33,175

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,09,89,854
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	3,47,19,224
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	6,05,21,567
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,13 07,943
Dead Stock	13,37 872
Stamps	14,780
Bullion	4,01,595
Balances with other Banks	13,82,076
Sundries	5,24,86,324
Cash	
Rs:	20,50,33,175

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 10th.

	Total up-to date. Rs.	Rs.
War Bonds Rs.	..	..
Cash Certificates ,,	1,867-12	8,37,452-12
Total ..	1,867-12	8,37,452-12

UNITED PROVINCES AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

In a resolution on the administration of the United Provinces Forest Department Sir Harcourt Butler says it is his intention, as soon as the agricultural situation permits, to appoint an expert committee to consider allied questions of reclamation of revenue and usar lands of the province and allocation of suitable areas for the cattle breeding industry. The Lieut.-Governor has appointed a Board of Agriculture of fourteen members for the United Provinces, with the Director of Agriculture as chairman. One member each will be elected by the Upper India and United Provinces Chambers of Commerce, the British Indian Association and the Oudh Zamindars Association. Two non-official members will be nominated by Government and the other members will be officials. The functions of the Board will be to act as adviser to Government and to the Director of Agriculture.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10.

S. S. Pretoria, Richards, Sebastpool, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 10.

S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sardinia for London, etc.
Steamer Shakespear for Genoa, etc.
Steamer Pretoria for Genoa, etc.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pretoria:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pretoria, 2,409 tons, Captain Richards, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sebastpool, with ballast, which port she had left on the 12th ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 10th February, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination	Date*	Agents
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Voroppa Maru	2213	Kobe	15-2-19	N Y Kaisha
B	Hwahkun	1115	Suez	N F	H S Kazrad & Co
C & R	Dwarka	729	P Gulf	14-2-19	M M & Co
F	Tenshin Maru	2479	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
G	Lanka	896	N F	N F	B I
N	Pattana	1934	Busrah	N F	M M & Co
P	Shinryu Maru	3176	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Eymethus	4066	N F	N F	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Courland	760	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Mahandi	840	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Nutwait	609	Karachi	11-2-19	B S N Co
	Oporto	440	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Ponani	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Barbarigo	2821	Calcutta	10-2-19	M Italiana
2	City of Edinburgh	4059	N F	N F	K. Nixon & Co
3	Kingsmere	3525	Marseilles	13-2-19	W & A Graham & Co
4	Fanestrand	2120	Colombo	N F	Cox's Shipping Agency
7	Sofala	3436	N F	N F	M M & Co
12	Koranna	2257	Colombo	N F	W A Graham & Co
16	Shahbaz	1718	—	Suez	P S N Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2	Ellora	2587	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Chakdina	3833	N F	N F	M M & Co
5	Conysmuir	2426	N F	N F	M M & Co
6	Dilwara	3480	Colombo	13-2-19	M M & Co
7	Merkara	4149	London	25-2-19	M M & Co
8	Sardinia	4143	N F	N F	M M & Co
9	Devanha	4725	N F	N F	M M & Co
11	City of Marseilles	5280	Liverpool via Karachi	17-2-19	K Nixon & Co
14	Kajang	1235	N F	N F	D R I M
	Jetty end				
	Loyalty	3082	N F	N F	T. S. Shapoor
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Jeddah	1925	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
	Shwedagon	1083	Rangoon	12-2-19	I. B. Petroleum Company
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Khosrou	3780	10 days	8-2-19	T Morrison & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 10.

S. S. City of Marseilles for Liverpool:—92 bales cotton, Cheniram Jusroj; 150 bales cotton, John Bruce Murray Son and Co.

S. S. Markara for London:—100 bales hemp, Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.; 650 cwts. buffalo horns, Janmahomed Rahimtoola; 150 cwts. black pepper, 100 cwts. ginger, S. D. Bussons; 750 cwts. khisnis, M. Jaiberbhoy.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Messrs. Ralli Bros.; 900 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha, Ltd.; 300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Moti and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 416 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.; 309 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Yoroppa Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Yoroppa Maru for Osaka:—335 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 37 bales cotton, Harji Nensey and Co.

S. S. Shinryu Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co., Ltd.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Yeroppo Maru for Nagasaki:—150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito, Kwaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co., Ltd.

S. S. Shinryu Maru for Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton, M. Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Yoroppa Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Yokohama:—30 cwts. gall nuts, H. Camroodin.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Hongkong:—150 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd.; 150 bales cotton grey twist, I. David; 8 cwts. sharkfins, Currimboy and Co. Ltd.

S. S. Pretoria for a Port in Italy:—22,000 cwts. rapeseed, Sanday and Co.; 150,150 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Shakespear for a Port in Italy:—3,000 cwts. groundnuts, Sanday and Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 10.

S. S. Shwedagon from Rangoon. Agents the Indo Burma Petrolium Co.:—50 bags rice white Rangoon, 16,295 pkgs. candles, 562,568 gallons burning kerosene with oil, 453,775 gallons red kerosene oil, 9,946 cases Petrol. 2,741 pieces teak scanting.

S. S. City of Marseilles from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon & Co.:—7 crates earthenware, 1 cask earthenware, 50 cases earthenware, 20 cases brass locks, 5,179 casks china clay, 200 bags glass bottles, 63 cases portwine, 60 boxes liquid glue, 3 cases cotton nets, 7 cases cotton velvets, 24 bales 2 cases cotton, 55 cases cotton yarn, 15 cases 192 bales cotton piecegoods, 10 cases yarn, 10 bales grey yarn, 23 bales grey cotton, 108 cases tobacco, 20 bales wool piecegoods.

S. S. Chakrata from London, Agents M. M. & Co.:—250 drums flind disinfectant, 15 cases drugs, 5 cases drugs, 7 cases drugs, 33 cases gas mantles, 2 cases medicine, 3 cases soap, 4 rums oil, 6 cases cotton goods, 2 cases silk.

S. S. Markara from London, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—3 crates turmpentine, 15 cases champagne, 50 cases viaora, 5 cases medicines, 50 crates concrete plaster sheets.

S. S. HEREFRDSHIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 8.

The Shipping Company announces that B. I. liner Herefordshire will call at Bombay to be fitted for troops. Rangoon passengers need not land, while the vessel is fitting. If the stay in port is prolonged, the owners reserve the right to charge a suitable messing fee.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

SECOND DAY.

HANDICAPS.

Wednesday, 12th February, 1919.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(Hcap. Horses 2nd Div.)

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800.

Mr. R. R. S.	Cyanite	9 10
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9 6
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Gunning	9 6
Mr. M. Goculdas	Gladiator	9 3
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank	Francis Armand	9 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	9 1
Mr. M. Goculdas	Camberley	9 0
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	Eagle's Nest	9 0
Mr. Pine	Penny Pie	8 12
Mr. R. R. S.	Bandit	8 12
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus	Red Quill	8 9
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Summer Thyme	8
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Royal Band	8 6
Mr. Downes	Treddle	8
Aga Coochick Shah	Birthday Clothes	8
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Premiere	8 3
Mr. Kelso	Miss Rollestone	8 0
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Bright Bird	7 10
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	Athlete	7 8
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdas	Country Lad	7 6
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior	Dress	7
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Enchantment	7 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan (Bedspread)	Javelin	6 12

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

(Hcap. Horses 2nd Div.)

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second. Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 800.

Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9 12
Mr. M. Goculdas	Camberley	9 8
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	9
Mr. F. A. Tarrant	Resilience	9
Mr. Pine	Bellicose	9 5
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	County Cricket	9 3
Messrs. M. Goculdas and F. M. Garda	Fire Finch	8 11
Mr. M. Goculdas	Cicatrix	8 10
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Premiere	8 8
Mr. B. A. Gubbay	Little Trout	8 6
Mr. A. Hope	Glasebury	8 1
Mr. Downes	Tollendal	7
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee	Lucky Queen	7 9
Mr. J. K. Irani	King's Head	7 8
Mr. Downes	Billy Bawn	7 4
Mr. Garrick	Vice Chamberlain	7 4

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

(Hcap. Horses 3rd Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.

Mr. A. J. D'Souza	Byculla	10 5
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Memento	9 13
Mr. A. Hope	Hunyadi	9 11
Mr. B. A. Gubbay	Flotelle	9 7
Mr. A. J. De Souza	Claim A	9 6
Mr. S. D. Magrabi	Decorum	8
Mrs. D. C. Robinson	Santicola	8
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore	Japonette	7
Mr. A...	(Sentamentalist) Nice Bird	7
Mr. Framroze	Cowasji Nice Gun	7
Mr. Guthrie	Fugle Lady	7
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Sauterer	7
Mr. T. Tejpal	Adelaide II	7 10
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Mintspear	6

Three top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE FOLKESTONE PLATE.—Distance furlongs, 41 yards.

(Hcap. Horses 3rd Div.)

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second. Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.

Mr. S. D. Magrabi	Fine Trout	10
Mr. Dale	Nerissa	9 12
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Memento	9 10
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Spearwood	8 10
Mr. Pine	(Parvus) Batten	8
Messrs. Donetil and Page	Highfield Lady	8
Mr. Noble	Checkmate	8
Mr. F. A. Tarrant	Foxtor	8
Mr. J. P. D. Walen	(Poteh) Dori	8
Mr. Guthrie	Renette	8 4
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Motor Wrap	8
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley	Peculiar Julia	8 8
Mr. Guthrie	Veiled Certainty	8
Mr. Leonard	Gantry	8
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior	Little Eve	8
Mr. Guthrie	Meridian	7 13
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore	Japonette	7 11
Mr. Toogood	South Star	7 11
Mrs. H. J. K. Mehta	Belle Syme	7 10
Mr. D. C. Cooper	Rare Ruby	7
Mr. Heath	Lucky Thought	7
Mr. T. Tejpal	Explosive	7

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

(Hcap. Horses 1st Div.)

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Guthrie	Calder Vale	9 7
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	St. Quin	9 4
Mr. J. Merven	Dersingham	9 1
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee	Triple Alliance	9 0
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and Pechey	Llangeinor	8 13
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Ardvreck	8 9
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa	Mordennis	8 6
Mr. Guthrie	Sampier	8 6
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Oros	8 5
Mr. M. Goculdas	Tagamor	8 3
Mr. R. R. S.	Kinsale	7 11
Messrs. A. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee	Necessity	7 10
Mr. M. Goculdas	William The Bean	7 7
Mr. M. Goculdas	Baronvale	7 7
Mrs. J. Stewart	Anthracite	7 6
Mr. Guthrie	Tootsie	7 4

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance furlongs, 41 yards.

(Terms Horses 1st Div.)

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

Mr. M. Goculdas	Verge	9 3
Mr. R. R. S.	Quarryman	9 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	St. Quin	8 10
Messrs. J. Stewart and Guthrie	Roi d'Ecosse	8 5
Messrs. A. Begmahomed and A. Nanjee	Necessity	8 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Oros	7 10
Mr. R. R. S.	Patrick	7 10
Mr. T. Tejpal	Glass Rock	7 10
Mr. J. Merven	Fari Lad	7 10
Mr. Noble	Checkmate	7 9

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

(Terms Arabs.)

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Collingwood	9 11
Mr. R. R. S.	Kayid	9 11
Mr. M. Goculdas	Ruby Mine	9 8
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Durban	9 7
Messrs. Dara Cowasji and Arnold	Red Cross	9 7
Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	9 7
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Fury	9 1
Mr. N. R. Bolin	Mooltan	8 9
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Burl	8 8
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Mandil	8 5
Mr. R. R. S.	Anaiza	8 5
Aga Coochick Shah	Longboat	8 5
Mr. Goolam Esmail	Powerful	8 5
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Red Prince	8 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Marmora	8 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras	Chieftain	8 1
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil	Thank You	8 1
Mr. M. Goculdas	Salsette	7 12
Messrs. Noble and Pine	Tasmania	7
Mr. J. N. De Souza	Investor	7 8
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Palermo	7 8
Mr. Reuben Solomon	Dictate	7 8
Mr. A. Hurgany	All Joy	7 4
Mr. Ali bin Talib (Merrily)	Hakum	6 4
Mr. Ali bin Talib	Jawad	6 4
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Look Out	6 4
Mr. Bennett	Sardanapale	6 0
Mr. Hajee Jaffer	Fattahabad	6 0

Final forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-day.

SPORTING NOTES.

MR. MERVEN'S HORSES FOR SALE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

We are sorry to learn that Mr. J. Merven has decided to sell all his horses, namely Dersingham, Fari Lad, and Mousme, owing to sudden call of business out of India. It is to be hoped that Mr. Merven, who has been a keen supporter of racing here will again return to Bombay with a valuable string. It will be remembered that Mr. Merven is a Mauritius gentleman, who was attracted to Bombay as racing in that colony is still in its infancy. We understand that Mr. Merven's horses are to be seen at Captain Crawford's Veterinary Establishment, at Bellasis Road. We remark also that another Mauritius owner Mr. R. C. Gujadhur, a well known, Indian established in Mauritius, has also come to race in India. He has already scored success in Calcutta with his two horses, Damoiselle, and Chert. It is expected that he may race in Poona during the forthcoming season.

"BOMBAY'S WORST ROADS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the complaint appearing in your to-day's issue under the above heading, I have to add the following few facts concerning the same.

That the nuisance of bad smell raging from the low level channel at Fergusson Road, was brought to the notice of the Corporation for immediate redress so far back as the 30th September, 1918, when the Corporation were so good enough as to intimate me on the 15th November 1918, that it was proposed to clean the channel at an early date. It is nearly three months since then but nothing seems to have taken place to check the nuisance excepting that the invitation of tenders by the Municipal Commissioner for cleaning the said channel which appeared in all the dailies some weeks back. It is the duty of the Department concerned to take immediate steps to redress such grave nuisance which is highly injurious to public health, rather than to keep it lingering for months together, while the whole city is suffering from severe attacks of epidemic which are following one after the other.

Under the circumstances I would like to request the authorities concerned to stop the said long-standing nuisance without any further loss of time.—Yours, etc.

S. K. PARELKER.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK, MANBHUM.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS BY RAMKRISHNA MISSION.

The secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission, appealing for funds for Famine Relief work in Manbhum District, writes:—

The first effects of the calamitous visitation of famine are now being felt in the districts of Manbhum.

At present in the affected areas very coarse rice sells at 8 seers per rupee and paddy 16 seers only and that not available everywhere. Scarcity of cloth is very keenly felt though the Sub-Divisional Officer is selling cloth through his officers at a somewhat reduced price still we believe free distribution of cloth is very urgently needed knowing as we all do, that this district of Manbhum is one of the poorest one in the neighbouring districts of Bengal and Behar. The distress and the difficulty of the situation are very much intensified by the outbreak of the new influenza epidemic. Our workers intend to open relief work at present in three Thannas viz., Puncha, Manbazar and Hura and also a part of Guarandi.

Now is the proper time for benevolent public to unloose their purse-string to convey ready help and relief to their fellow brethren in their hour of dire distress and imminent starvation.

All contributions in the shape of money or cloth however small it may be, may be sent to the following address:—

The President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur, P. O. District Howrah. The Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, Udbodhan Office, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

EXHIBITION AT ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF.

The Catholic Ladies' Association of Bombay, has organised a fancy fair and exhibition which is to be held in the Hall and grounds of St. Xavier's High School on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant.

The ladies have worked for months past in making up and collecting various articles representative mainly of the members' own work and that of Catholic Schools and industrial establishments all over the country. Needle and fancy work of all descriptions, embroidery, crotchet work and lace, made-up garments, statuary and marble, carpets, painting and drawings pottery and plaster work—all will be found laid out in the most attractive fashion.

The exhibition is under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd. Her Excellency has consented to open the exhibition on the 20th instant.

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FAMINE
IN
GUJERAT
Appeal for Funds
Already distributed in clothes over Rs. 68,000 without distinction of caste, colour or creed.
Send every rupee you can spare to—
Hony. Secretaries, Relief Fund, Bhatia Volunteer Corps, Sukhadvalla Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar's public lecture on "Rowlatt Bills", Morarji Jokubdas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. Kathiawar via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association, Demonstration on Gardening, Mrs. Meyer's Residence, Napean Sea Road, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

Khan Bahadur Dr. J. K. Daji's public lecture on "The causes and prevention of cholera, influenza, plague and other contagious diseases", Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, 5-45 p.m. (B. T.).

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. "Khiva" with the outward Mails of the 16th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

Supplementary mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at 6.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Ry., Batta., I. D. F., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, to-day from 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, this evening, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspicies of the Students' Federation, Bombay Branch, Prof. P. K. Telang will deliver an inaugural address to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gandhawa Maha Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY LADIE'S BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A discourse will be given by Mrs. Meyer on "Demonstration on Garden," to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the residence of Mrs. Meyer, Nepean Sea Road.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar will preside at the public lecture by Khan Bahadur Dr. J. K. Daji on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 5-45 p.m. (B. T.), at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH.

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Deen Vatsal Sangh reports that N. S. Vishnu Janardar Shirolkar of Bombay has become a life member of the Sangh by paying Rs. 101.

PARSI EMERGENCY CORPS.

The Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charity Funds have resolved to put a sum of Rs. 500 at the disposal of the Parsi Emergency Corps for the cholera relief work. Out of this sum free medical help in the shape of drugs, medicines etc. will be given to the deserving poor and the needy of all communities.

HANUMAN BUILDINGS TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Hanuman Buildings Tenants' Association a lecture will be delivered by Rao Saheb H. V. Rajwadkar on "Co-operative Credit Societies" to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the square of Hanuman Buildings No. 4 and 5. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

FOOD CONTROL IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

NAGPUR CITIZEN'S DEMAND.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 10.

At a public meeting held to-night, Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak presiding, the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously:—

(a) That in view of exorbitant rise in prices of food grains in these provinces the Government of India be pleased to remove restrictions placed on transport of food-stuff from one province to another. (b) that if it is deemed not expedient or possible to remove such control, the Government should take immediate steps to provide reasonable facilities for easy transport of food grains to this province from outside by supplying wagons in sufficiently large numbers to enable requisite quantities to be imported and also prevail upon the railway and navigation companies to reduce the freights.

It was also resolved that the above resolution be communicated to the Government of India and the local Government. A deputation of seven members was formed to wait upon the Hon. the Chief Commissioner to place before him the causes of high prices of food grains and suggest remedies.

PREVENTION OF PROFITEERING.

REPORT OF "A" WARD COMMITTEE.

With reference to the recent debate in the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding food prices, the report made by the A Ward Committee to the Controller of Prices for the year ending 4th February 1919 will be found to be of interest to the public.

At the instance of the Committee a shop was opened on the 21st March last at 144, Bazar Gate Street, the premises having been placed rent free at the Committee's disposal by the Honorary Secretary Mr. Karanjia, who also advanced moneys for the purchase of articles without interest. In addition to the necessary articles of food, a few varieties of cloth were also stocked, but the sales were few compared with the large sales of food-stuffs. When there was a dearth of Kerosine oil in the City and exorbitant prices were charged by the retail dealers, arrangements were made to keep a cart of Chucker brand oil at the Committee's shop during certain hours of the day. The demand for oil was very great and often outran the supply. Another shop was opened by the Committee on the 19th May at the Colaba Municipal Market, where 8 stalls were secured at a nominal rent from the Municipality. For this shop also moneys were advanced by Mr. Karanjia without interest.

The total sales at both the shops amounted to about Rs. 36,900. The rates of prices of articles sold at these shops were so regulated as not to lead to unfair competition or to undue interference with the established customs prevailing at the existing shops. There was no loss on the working of either of the shops. On the other hand there was a small profit of about Rs. 1,000 which had to be provided for in fixing the prices so as not to undersell honest dealers. A very large number of residents availed themselves of these facilities. As, however, no credit was allowed, the poor classes continued to buy on credit from the other grain dealers in spite of higher prices and small measures. Nevertheless, the Committee's shops exercised a wholesome check on the dealings of the other shop-keepers in the neighbourhood in respect of the articles sold at the shops. In order to prevent well-to-do people and petty dealers from taking undue advantage of these facilities not meant for them articles were sold in small quantities.

About 170 complaints regarding enhancement of rent were received by the Committee from the tenants. All these were investigated and referred to the Controller for necessary action. In most of the cases in which the rent did not exceed Rs. 10 the Controller served the house-owners concerned with notices, under the Defence of India Rules calling upon them not to charge rents in excess of those prevailing in January 1915 *plus* 10 per cent. In cases in which the rent exceeded Rs. 10 house-owners were called upon under the provisions of the Bombay Rent Act, to charge only the standard rent i.e. the rent charged in January 1916 *plus* 10 per cent.

At the request of the Bombay Citizens' Executive Committee of the Second Indian War Loan, the Ward Committee endeavoured to secure subscriptions to the Second War Loan. Through the Committee's offices bonds of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,50,000 were purchased.

KOLBHATWADI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

MR. NAVALKAR'S AMENDMENT LOST IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved that the memoranda from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, Nos. 512 and 636, dated, respectively, the 21st and 24th January 1919, forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the meetings of the Trustees held on the 7th and 14th January 1919, be recorded.

Mr. S D. Navalkar moved as an amendment:—

"(a) that the excerpts from the proceedings of the meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 14th January 1919, be recorded; (b) that the Corporation are of opinion from these excerpts that the properties abutting on Girgaum Road, Princes Street and Kalbadevi Road have been deliberately included in the Kolbhatwadi scheme with the view of profiteering, beautifying the locality and changing the tenure from freeholds to leaseholds, thus depriving people of their ancient rights in the land and reducing their position of landlords to that of mere tenants; (c) that Government be requested to exclude the properties abutting on Girgaum Road, Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road from the scheme and to modify the scheme on the lines of Municipal street schemes in congested localities like Tadwadi, Cavel, Mugbhat, Mazagaon and other parts of the City; and (d) that the president be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to Government of Bombay."

The amendment, being put to the vote, was defeated and the orignal proposition carried.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved: "That the Schedule of appointments of the Deputy Health Officers, Superintendent of Conservancy and Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department, be referred to the Medical Relief Committee to consider and report on the modifications of salaries of these appointments ith a view to making some reasonable retrenchment in the growing expenditure of the Health Department, if possible."

The proposition was lost.

The Corporation adjourned.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following match was played yesterday:—

VETERENS DOUBLE HANDICAP.

Semi Final:—Col. Law and Col. Burlton beat 6—1 6—2 L. Crump and G. Webs.

PROMOTIONS TO TELEGRAPHISTS SANCTIONED.

WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST MARCH.

DETAILS OF SCHEME.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The following communiqué has been received from the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs:—For some time the Government of India have had under consideration proposals for raising the pay and emoluments of the Telegraph staff. An increase in the pay of telegraphists has already been sanctioned from the 1st January 1919 and the orders of the Government have now been received sanctioning with effect from the 1st March 1919 substantial increases of pay and improvements in the prospects of other ranks up to and including the superior Traffic branch, 2nd Division. The following is a brief summary of the principal revisions which have been sanctioned. (1) The grant of allowances of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 to all sanctioned supervisory appointments held by Telegraphists. (2) An increase of Rs. 30 a month in the pay of all Telegraph Masters (General and Local Service). (3) The raising of the maximum pay of Technical Supervisors, Inspecting Telegraph Masters and Inspecting Telegraphists to Rs. 300. (4) The raising of the allowances of Inspecting Telegraph Masters and Inspecting Telegraphists to Rs. 40 a month. (5) The raising of the pay of all Deputy Superintendents, 2nd class, on Rs. 250/325 to Rs. 300/400. (6) The raising of the pay of all Deputy Superintendents, 1st class, on Rs. 325/400 to Rs. 400/500. (7) The promotion of Deputy Superintendents, Traffic 1st class, on Rs. 400/500 to the superior Traffic branch 2nd division on Rs. 500/600. (8) The increase of the number of appointments in the superior Traffic branch, 2nd division from 27 to 35 and the raising the minimum pay on these appointments from Rs. 250 to Rs. 360. For men already in the superior Traffic branch increases of pay corresponding to those for Deputy Superintendents have been sanctioned. (9) The creation of superior Engineering and Technical branches in the 2nd division on pay Rs. 300/600. Deputy Superintendents, 1st class, Engineering and Technical Rs. 400/500 will be promoted to the corresponding superior branch, Rs. 500/600.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT CALCUTTA

FUTURE OF I. D. F. TO BE DISCUSSED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

A meeting of all the Chambers of Commerce will shortly be held in Calcutta to discuss the Excess Profits Tax, the future of the Indian Defence Force and other important matters. The Conference will be composed of two or three representatives of each Chamber and invitation will be extended to all Chambers, European and Indian.

FUTURE OF I.D.F.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

The Commander-in-chief will introduce a Bill during the present session of Imperial Legislative Council providing for temporary continuance of the Indian Defence Force under the new conditions, so far as demands on members are concerned. The question of establishment of a permanent system of military training and service for Europeans in India will come up later, when the policy to be adopted at Home in regard to this problem is settled. The "Pioneer" believes, however, that Sir Charles Monro will make a statement on the subject when introducing the Bill at Delhi.

SHORTAGE OF PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

(Associated Press.)

The question of utilising ships of the Royal Indian Marine in order to relieve the situation created by shortage of passenger accommodation is under consideration. Unfortunately, says the "Pioneer," these vessels are not very large, but any relief would be welcome in the existing circumstances. It is understood that the military authorities are to render all possible assistance to the wives of the officers. It appears, however, transports from India do not go beyond Egypt and if ladies were given passages by these ships they might be delayed in that country and compelled to incur considerable expense while waiting for a steamer.

FREE INOCULATION AGAINST CHOLERA

As there is now practically very little demand, free inoculation against Cholera will be continued this week at the following places only (1) Head Municipal Offices, and (2) Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (S. T.) and (3) at the Office of the District Registrar, No. 8 District, Foras Road, from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

No inoculation will be done at any of the other notified centres and the work will be stopped after Saturday 15th instant even at the three centres specified above.

ITALY AND YUGO-SLAVIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With your usual "feu sacre" you have to-day, so aptly espoused in your columns, the sacred cause of the Yugo-Slavs, that your readers must wax indignant to see this great, disinterested people, vainly battling against the rapacious territorial lust of the insignificant greedy Italian race, that it is but fair to treat them also to the other side of the question, simply ignored by you.

In so doing I render homage to your good intentions. I know and appreciate enough your upright, strong intellectuality, to doubt that in using the Yugo-Slavs' cudgel to mercilessly belabour the Italian aspirations, you are moved by any other reasons than a misplaced and mistaken sense of justice, but as already pointed out to you when last we crossed swords on Italian foreign politics, I fear the rigid dictates of the doctrinaire, have given you a distorted view of the true facts and you are unconsciously made the defender of a political sham which cunningly manipulated and cleverly advertised by the foxy mind of the wily Slav barbarian, can however easily be pierced like a bubble by the keen point and logic of the true facts.

Let me startle you. The Italians, all the Italian nation, man, woman and child and not Baron Sonnino and his political clique, wants Fiume and are determined to keep it, and this not against the Wilsonian principle of self-determination as you wrongly imply, but on the strength of it. Fiume historically, ethnographically and geographically being a well defined Italian town, proud of its nationality and determined to defend it against all comers and at all costs.

That the Italian entry was a liberation and not a military occupation, is proved by the fact, that this intervention was asked and invoked by (another surprise for you) 40,000 of its Italian citizens and feebly opposed only by its 15,000 Yugo-Slavs who, being all immigrant and therefore considered as aliens, have no right of citizenship, nor are they in a position to sit on any political or administrative benches being chiefly illiterate rough labourers such as policemen, navies, carpenters and cobblers, the result of an artificial importation by wily Austria, out of hats and spite for the Italian population and in accordance with her much abused principle of *divide et impera*.

The Italian nationality of Fiume, was even admitted by Austro-Hungary and on the 18th October last the Italian deputy of Fiume at the Hungarian parliament boldy and openly declared it to be Italian and repudiated the Yugo-Slavs' false claims.

The city fathers, the civil authorities, the Mayors, the deputies of Fiume for the last century have always been entirely and exclusively Italians, and it is the Italian commoners and intellectuals of Fiume that gave freely volunteers and martyrs to Italy and the Allies' cause, while the 15,000 Yugo-Slavs' soldiers, policemen, spies and political associates of Austro-Hungry, remained to the last the faithful and unscrupulous arm and prop of her tyrranical sway.

And yet your paper and a few others badly informed, ignoring the legitimate strong claim of 40,000 Italians and original citizens of Fiume and the undeniable priority of claim of the Italian Ally, think it just and proper to blindly espouse the insolent claim of a small fanatical minority of merely 15,000 aliens in Fiume belonging to a new nation only yesterday sprung to life through no will or virile efforts of her own, but thanks only to the generously spilt blood of one and half million Italians dead and maimed for life. To justify such an unfounded preposterous claim, you cannot give us a better and more convincing title than that ridiculous, unwarranted and insincere protest issued by the self-made and self-styled Yugo-Slavs' National Council, which is merely a putative son of a few hot-headed politicians of Zagabria, and by no means a creation of the citizens of Fiume, while most unfairly you omit altogether the Italian point of view, neither do you mention the firm, proud and successful stand made by the vast majority of Italians against such provocative and nonsensical behaviour of the Yugo-Slavs riff-raff.

May I point out to you a most remarkable thing, when every nationality is appealing to America and Wilson's fourteen points to bear out their claims and justifying them as only right, by appealing to the right of self-determination, our friends the Yugo-Slavs, so weak and needful of support, purposely avoid doing so, as you will see by looking over that famous declaration or protest so readily printed by you. Does not this mean that wily and noisy Yugo-Slavs are simply trying to bluff and know full well that their claims cannot stand the analysis by any true principles?

Now as a fit comparison, just let me give your readers the counterprotest of the Italian National Council of Fiume, frank to the point and without reservations, having nothing to hide and being sure of its rights, it does not fear to appear before the universal democracy and put its case into the hands of the Peace Congress:

"The Italian National Council of Fiume assembled here to-day in solemn meeting, declares that on the strength of the right by which all free people have risen to national independence and liberty, the City of Fiume, at present a separate independent body constituting a free Italian National Comune, claims also for itself the right of auto-decision. In accordance with this undeniable right the Italian National Council declares Fiume united to its motherland, Italy, and puts its right under the protection of America, Mother of Liberty and Universal Democracy awaiting the sanction of the Peace Congress."

This was issued immediately after the 29th October when following the *debacle* of the Austro-Hungarian Armies annihilated by the last Italian offensive, which gave the "coup de grace" to the Central Powers, the Yugo-Slavs soldiery put up by a few of their own and Austrian politicians, taking advantage of being fully armed took by force possession of the city and for eighteen days, till the landing of the Italian soldiers, pillaging, shooting and terrorising in every way the hostile and pacific population.

The strong protest by the Italian Mayor and Civic Eathers being useless, the population of Fiume through their own and duly constituted Mayor, and some other spirited citizens that braving all perils, left for Italy, appealed to the Italian Government, to the Italian nation and its king for protection and assistance, but even before this came, on the 11th November the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel, the unarmed and helpless Italian population strong only in their moral force and determination made a huge demonstration of 20,000 people throughout all the city, carrying their Italian flags, and braving the bayonets and machine guns of the entirely cowed Jugo-Slavs soldiers, took the oath—afterward affixed to all their banners as a motto—Italy or Death, pledging themselves to die rather than submit to the new yoke.

Enclosed I am sending you a graphic demonstration of this being a photograph taken of this historical and proud day for Italian Fiume.

On the 1st January a large delegation including the most influential citizens of Fiume left for Rome, to present to President Wilson the wishes of the entire population to be incorporated with Italy. In the early December all the Swiss political newspapers sent a commission of editors to investigate the matter on the spot, and their decision was such that on leaving their leader Prof. Milloud addressed the people of Fiume as "Citoyens Italiens" and promised them the support of the independence of on the burning question their just aspirations.

This truth as lately been frankly recognised also by no less an authority than the London "Times," in its apologetic article of the 1st January for having previously on the 19th December published a correspondent and neutral Swiss press, in their just tenor as yours.

Allow me now a few corrections. Sonnino does not claim Fiume, as you wrongly say, he is not a Nationalist, but a Moderate and as a sound matter-of-fact politician, he only claims and insists upon the entire territorial acquisition granted to Italy by the London Convention which, as you know full well, does not include Fiume.

This omission is by no means to be taken as an Italian admission of no right over the city, but as an example of the broad Italian moderation and political tolerance. When the Pact of London was signed the extinction of Austro-Hungary was not contemplated and it was therefore a necessity and a strong political wisdom to leave to Hungary this only remaining port of value, but it was never intended to be nor will ever be given up to an upstart, opportunistic Yugo-Slavia, no matter how much she squeal.

It is the Italian patriots, royalist, republicians and even socialists, except the insignificant small faction of Bolshevists, which does count, which claim Fiume and not the nationalists, these—also a small minority—would have also Spalato and the entire Dalmatian Coast down to Cattaro as a boundary.

This we will not have, but Fiume we have and we keep and should the Peace Conference deny the 40,000 Italians their rights of self-determination laid down in the fourteen points of Wilson's Magna Carta, they are resolved and determined to resist even the reactionary arguments of the machine guns, rather than bow their neck into the new Jugo-Slav yoke, which would be no better than the former shattered by the Italian steel and valour.—Yours, etc.,

FRANCESCO BATTISTESSA.

Bombay, Feb. 7th. 1919.

END OF THE BOMBAY MILL STRIKE.

The men of the only one mill, viz., the Colaba who had held out till Sunday last, resumed work yesterday. Thus all the mills are now working, and the strike has ended.

LODGE BEAMAN.

ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING.

The Annual Installation Meeting of Lodge Beaman No. 1069 S.C., was held on Monday the 3rd instant, when Rt. W. Bro Behramgore T. Anklesaria, Rt. W. Master, elect was installed to the chair by Rt. W. Bro. Maneck H. Modi Master of the Lodge. In the absence of Sir Frank Beaman, Most Worshipful Grand Master A. S. F. I., Rt. W. Bro Mirza, Grand Master Substitute with his exce-bearers had come to pay the official visit. The newly Installed Master has appointed the following office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Rt. W. Bro. Maneck H Mody (Immediate Past Master), Rt. W. Bro. Dossabhoy K. Patel (Deputy Master), W. Bro. Kawassha H. Ballivalla (Substitute Master), W. Bro. Shapurji H. Ballivalla (Senior Warder) W. Bro. Jehangir H. Ballivalla (Junior Warden), Bro. Jehangir N. Mehta (Secretary), Bro. Dinsha H. Ballivalla (Assistant Secretary), Bro. Homi S. D. Dubash (Treasurer), Bro. S. T. Raja (Chaplain), Bro. N. J. Bilimoria (Senior Deacon), Bro. P. D. Chowna (Junior Deacon), Rt. W. Bro. Jehangir H. Modi (Director of Ceremonies), Bro. A. M. Mistri (Architect), Bro D. H. Indorwalla (Jeweller), Bro. S. P. Shroff (Zend Avasta Bearer), Bro. J. M Vajifdar (Bard), Bro. J. N. Patel (Sword Bearer), Bro. M. T. Anklesaria (Director of Music), Bro. H. R. Engineer (Organist), Bro. A. M. Bharoocha (Standard Bearer), Bro. R. S. Contractor (Steward) Bro. K S. Contractor (Marshal), Bro N. T. Jangalwalla (Inner Guard) and Bro. M. K. Hiramaneck (Tyler).

TAILORS PREMISES BROKEN INTOS

Mr. M. Barretto, Tailor and Outfitter, reports that on Saturday night his premises at Military Square Lane, Fort, was broken into and articles of clothing new as well as second-hand placed on order of the total value of Rs. 1,000 are missing. The matter has been reported to the Police.

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The following further subscription are acknowledged:—

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,, ,, Ludhabhai Murji	...	1
Some G. Medical College Students	...	17
"A Widow's mite	...	5
Total	...	121

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES SOCIETY, BELGAUM.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION GATHERING.

The fourth annual meeting and prize distribution of the Depressed Classes Society, Belgaum, was held on the 5th February, 1919, at 5-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Cantonment Hospital under the Presidentship of Mr. L. J. Mountford, Commissioner, S. D.

After giving away the prizes the president remarked *inter-alia* that he was pleased much for the Mahar Battalion, original work in which matter was enthusiastically done by Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik, Messrs. M. Lingaya Naidu, Papama Jallia and Mr. Ganpati Govind of Ahmednagar. The population of the D. C. S. in the Southern Division alone was 300,000 and that they were the aborigines of the country remained in very unclean surroundings and were only the cutters of wood and drawers of water. He rightly pointed out that unless they become self-supporting and self-respecting their position in the society would not be raised. This however would not be affected unless they took to professions and industries and become actual artizans and thus approach the high class society with some achievement on their part, for a recognition of their rights. He then detailed as to how since 1916, he was trying to persuade the District Boards to start Industrial Central Schools for the Depressed Classes and expressed a hope that ere long more facilities would be provided for this purpose and advised the Depressed Classes to take advantage of these as best as possible.

A ARCHOLESPECIFIC.

CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Thanking you most heartily for the prompt publication of my 3 letters, I request the favour of your making room for the following in your to-morrow's issue:—

The reports of the effect of the medicine are most satisfactory and therefore I have opened 5 more depots for the same at the following places, viz.:—

1. Temperance Club, Dongri Building, New Foras Road.
2. Jivraj Balloo Mills Ltd., Tardev.
3. Indo China Mills Ltd., Sewree.
4. Narielwadi, Soomi Musalman burial ground Mosque, Mount Road, Mazgaon.
5. Haji Adam Sidick Alias Big Moegna, Ripon Road, Madanpura.

I am glad to mention that Mr. Joshi of the Servants of India Society has commenced to assist me since yesterday and trust that other kind-hearted gentlemen will follow his example.—Yours, etc.,

HAJI YOOSOF H. E. SOBANI.

P. S.—In addition to the above three more depots have been opened at the following places:—

6. Haji Noor Mahomed and Haji Essa Poonawalla Tannery, Dharavi, Mahim.
7. Peermahomed Glass Works, Matunga.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 11th February, 1919.

A MODEST MEASURE.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has rendered a great service to the country by bringing to the forefront a matter so vital as the reform of the present law governing marriages amongst the Hindu community. The present state of law is extremely unsatisfactory and anomalous. We have the Civil Marriage Act of 1872 of which advantage has been taken to any considerable extent only by the Brahmo community. That Act, as is well-known, requires a declaration in which both the parties to a marriage have to forswear their religion and to state in writing that they do not profess or belong to any one of the recognised religions of India. Such freedom as is given by the Act for contracting inter-caste marriages is vitiated by this extremely illogical and harsh provision. Change of religious views is neither necessary nor desirable for purposes of marriage. But the Act requires that the parties must either forego their desire of contracting the alliance most attractive to their personal inclinations and to their general conditions or make a declaration which they know to be false, which everybody around them also knows to be false. It thus encourages the perpetuation of sham and hypocrisy which no Legislature should countenance and which is fundamentally opposed to the spirit of Hindu religion. The provisions of the Act of 1872 are, therefore, a dead-letter so far as the bulk of the Hindu community is concerned. The Hon. Mr. Basu, some years back, brought a Bill in the Legislative Council to amend this Act. The amendment was directed mainly to the discontinuance of the declaration of faith. For the rest, Mr. Basu's Bill was altogether on sound lines. It provided a minimum age, both for the man and the woman. It provided monogamous condition, towards which civilised communities all the world over have inevitably gravitated, through the requirement of a declaration that no previous spouse of either party was alive. There was further the important provision that all the marriages contracted under the proposed law should be governed by the Indian Divorce Act which permtis dissolution of marriage under certain unsatisfactory conditions. The Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Patel is radically different both in form and in matter from Mr. Basu's Bill. It is an extremely diluted dose of social reform and what would otherwise be a bitter pill to the orthodox masses is coated thick with sugar. According to the Act of 1872, as well as according to Mr. Basu's Bill, a marriage is to be contracted before a Registrar, that is to say, a civil official of the Government. It is a solemn contract of a civil nature between two parties. It is not a sacrament or "samskara" as the Hindus are anxious to regard their marriage ceremony. The performance of actual rites is not essential in the marriage according to the Act of 1872, nor was it required by Mr. Basu's proposed law.

The Hon. Mr. Patel has, however, with conservative instinct, sought a compromise which still provides for the performance of the ancient Vedic rites of Hindu marriages, which does not preclude child-marriage or ill-assorted marriage, which does not prohibit polygamy and which does not permit dissolution any more than ordinary Hindu marriage inside the caste at present. We cannot but deplore that the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill does not embody some of the essential elements which civilised countries everywhere have provided for in the case of marriage. It is impossible in this light to regard the Bill as anything but a halting step which would need to be supplemented, without any delay, with alterations embodying all those points which were outlined by Mr. Basu in his Bill. Again, the greatest defect of Mr. Patel's Bill, as a piece of progressive social legislation in consonance with the spirit of the times and the national needs of India, is that it does not seek, as Mr. Basu's Bill did, to remove the needlessly harsh and unjust restrictions on inter-marriage between persons professing different religions and anxious to retain their religious freedom. Regarded, however, as a measure proceeding on the lines of least resistance and confined solely to the Hindu community, the Bill is an innocent and extremely conservative little piece of legislation and it is difficult to understand how, in these days when ideas of freedom and justice are in the air, such a measure could be opposed by any section of the public or shelved by the Government. The Bill, on the other hand, should not only be strongly supported by every right-thinking man but must be improved in consonance with the enlightened consciousness of the Hindu community so as to render polygamy and infant or child marriage impossible under its provisions and to secure the facility of divorce. At this time of day it is hardly necessary to emphasise that polygamy and child marriages are discountenanced by the thinking section of the community and, at any rate, no modern Legislature can sanction these barbarou relics in a measure which is, when all is said, essentially permissive. We are glad to learn that Mr. Patel has decided to incorporate the prohibition of child marriage and polygamy in his Bill when it is referred to the Select Committee. Mr. Patel's Bill does not compel any one to do violence to his conscience. It merely seeks to give redress to those members of the Hindu community whose conscience is violated by the perpetuation, under the protection of British Courts, of a customary law which prohibits inter-marriages among Hindu castes —a prohibition which is not sanctioned by a law of the Hindu religion, deriving force from the Shastras. Under the circumstances, the attitude of the Government in this regard is calculated to disappoint and to irritate everybody who is anxious to see the progress of enlightened ideas and of modern social thought in regard to the institutions and life of the people. During the discussion on Mr. Basu's Bill, Sir Reginald Craddock formulated a theory which is as harsh as it is impracticable. He said that, before the Government could take up any measure of social legislation, it should be clearly demonstrated that the prevailing practice involved in some manner a serious violation of the laws of humanity and further the Government should have before them clear representations from a majority of those who are affected, praying for legislation in this direction. This theory of Governmental action is at variance with approved ideas in every other country in the world, which recognise the need of giving protection to a minority from the tyranny of a majority. As the Hon. Mr. Sastri, who dealt with this subject in the Legislative Council, pointed out, this theory was not applied in the case of the Caste Disabilities Act which was passed in 1850 or in the case of the Civil Marriage Act of 1872, or of the law providing for the marriage of Hindu widows.

The test by which the Government propose to act is a catastrophic and an impossible one. In no country in the world have the mass of the people accepted progressive ideas except by the example of the enlightened section of the comunity, from a wise legislature or from a benevolent law-giver. The theory of social non-interference to which the Government have adhered for so many years in the past has had disastrous consequences. In no country in the world are social conditions allowed to drift without any conscious thought being paid to them by the State. In the management of religious trusts and funds, in the improvement of the position occupied by women under the law of inheritance, of the law of marriage so as to prevent child-marriage, ill-assorted marriages, the system of purchase and sale of girls and the incidental abuses in regard to minors of the weaker sex, and in numerous other directions, the social institutions of the community need to be placed on an enlightened basis. They cannot be allowed to remain as they are, nor can the abuses be allowed to be stereotyped and aggravated as has been the tendency under British rule. If the Government, on account of their inability to grasp the issues involved or on account of their unwillingness to risk their supposed popularity or from any other reason whatsoever, are not prepared to enact sane laws on these subjects, then the sooner this branch of administration is handed over to an indigenous machinery, the better will it be for everybody concerned. In no department of life is the argument for autonomy greater than in this. If the Government cannot put an end to the anarchy which prevails in these matters and if they cannot make the laws required to wipe out glaring evils, the community should be allowed to manage its own affairs. Nor should the public be deceived by the attitude of the Home Member during the debate on the introduction of the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill. Sir William Vincent said that the Government reserved their right of supporting or opposing this Bill and were sending it out for the opinion of the Local Governments. As a rule, the practice of referring bills to Local Governments is a sound one, but the Government of India have confessed in this case their absolute bankruptcy in regard to social ideas and nothing is more galling to the community than this indifference of the State from which the apostles of orthodoxy take their cue. If the Government do not indicate that they welcome liberal ideas and that they would support every legitimate movement in which, without coercing the rest of the community, freedom and protection are to be secured by those who wish to adopt a line of conduct not in any manner opposed to the general good, how can we expect any spontaneous response or even a reasonable attitude from those to whom any change from the established practice is an anathema? When the good done to this country under British rule comes to be estimated, there would be a very serious discount on this ground and it is impossible to commend the callous and heartless tone or the culpable indifference of the Government in the matter of social legislation in general and this mere permissive Bill in particular. Their hostile or indifferent attitude is the more deplorable and unjustifiable, when it is borne in mind that the Bill does not at all effect the Hindu "dharma." On the other hand, it revives and endorses it. It is an interested and mischievous cry which seeks to mislead the Government and the public into the notion that the Bill interferes with the Hindu religion. We shall deal with the misguided attempts that are being made in this direction on a later occasion.

A DAMNING CONTRAST.

We have in these columns sufficiently exposed the veritably anarchical character of the new legislation which the bureaucracy is proposing with frantic haste to rush through a Council already packed with an official majority. That it is repugnant and contrary to all known laws of civilised countries has been amply demonstrated. For the benefit of those apologists of the bureaucracy who believe that the bureaucracy is not adequately equipped to cope with seditious crime in the country and that the present-day conditions require recourse to extra-judical procedure, such as has been recommended by the Rowlatt Committee, we give below in parallel columns the charter of individual and communal freedom and the badge of helotry which the respective Governments of the Philippines and India hold up before their peoples. We are indebted to the "Modern Review" for the terms of the Philippine legislation, which is known as the Jones Law, and portions of section 3 of which are reproduced below:—

"Sec. 3.—That no law shall be enacted in said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person therein the equal protection of the laws. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

"That all persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences.

"That the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion the public safety may require it, in either of which events the same may be suspended by the President, or by the Governor - General, whenever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

"That no *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

"That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

"That the right to be secured against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

"That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peacefully to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

"That no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized."

Bill No. II. Sec. 21. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Local Government, there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person is or has been actively concerned in such area in any movement of the nature referred to in section 20, the Local Government may, by order in writing containing a declaration to that effect, give all or any of the following directions, namely: that such person—

(a) shall, within such period as may be specified in the order, execute a bond with or without sureties to be of good behaviour for such period not exceeding one year as may be so specified;

(b) shall notify his residence and any change of residence to such authority as may be so specified;

(c) shall remain or reside in any area in British India so specified; provided that, if the area so specified is outside the province, the concurrence of the Local Government of that area to the making of the order shall first have been obtained;

(d) shall abstain from any act so specified which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is calculated to disturb the public peace or is prejudicial to the public safety; and

(e) shall report himself to the police at such periods as may be so specified.

(2) Any order Clauses (b) to (e) may also be made to take effect upon default by the person concerned in complying with an order under Clause (a).

It will be noted that the extreme length to which the Philippine law goes is only in the event of actual rebellion or invasion and even then there is only a suspension of the normal law and no permanent abrogation of the rights guaranteed as above. In the present Bills before the Imperial Council the conditions which constitute an emergency are not specified at all. The contrast is equally glaring as regard the ascertainment of evidence. Thus the Jones Law provides:

"That in criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and *public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face*, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf."

The difference in these provisions will be best instanced by the fact that in the Philippines the trial has to be public and the witnesses have to face the accused, whereas in India, the executive is to have the option of ordering secret trials and the alleged testimony of absent witnesses is protected against cross-examination by the accused. What is there in the conditions of India which makes it as it were a "non-regulation" country, requiring the suspension of all the elementary rights enjoyed by civilised human beings? Is British statesmanship in India or in the world-wide Empire so bankrupt at this stage of its history and after the incalculable sacrifices it made in its glorious fight for human freedom, that all accepted ideas and ideals of human progress must be subverted to make secure the foundations of England's control of India? Within seventeen years of the American occupation of the Philippines, the people have been granted autonomous Government and the charter of civic liberties from which we have quoted. Are British statesmen proud of what they are meting out to India after more than a century of British rule?

Notes of the Day.

Truth or Hoax?

According to the "New Statesman," order in Russia is now better established than at any time since the fall of Tsardom. We are further assured that the Bolsheviks are cleaning the country of bribery and corruption, that the terror was always exaggerated greatly, that the Red Army is now a disciplined force not less than six hundred thousand strong, and lastly that the Bolsheviks are governing with the almost unanimous consent of the nation. These statements are in contradiction to the versions we are given about the regime in Russia. According to the reports we get, the Bolsheviks are having a dreadful nightmare regime in Russia; they are further having orgies of free love and other detestable saturnalia, and are committing ghoulish excesses among the slain. Surely all these cannot be true at the same time. There may be elements in the Russian chaos that deserve nothing but the execration of mankind, but can it be that in evoking horror in us some of the descriptions of the Bolshevik Government are getting riotous and outrunning actual facts?

The New Germany.

The German National Assembly is receiving ultimatums from many parts of the country. Spartacist violence is not yet completely quelled, but the Government need no more regard it as a serious danger. When the Central Government is firmly established on the basis of the National Assembly, the Spartacist movement will automatically begin to dissolve itself. In fact the meeting of the Assembly and the election of the President have become possible on account of the undoubted defeat of the rebels in the North. Weimar is, of course, garrisoned with Government troops and that is why the Soviets are keeping out of striking distance in launching their threats. The federalisation of the Empire, with the probable addition of German Austria, is thus going to be an accomplished fact. The victory of the Majority Socialists is the best thing possible for Germany in the present plight as it is certain that they will use their steadying influence in the period of the revolutionary transition. Whatever be the case of Austria, self-determination will, if allowed, give Germany a larger population, together with potentialities of progress on the continent. For, on the strict principle of language, nationality and culture, there will be a compact population known as Germans. The guarantees of peace do not lie in vainly trying to wipe them out or dismember them, but in the expiation of their crimes and their subordination to international law.

The Cynic's Sport.

A correspondent is deeply impressed with the "patience of the Viceroy" in allowing members to speak at length on the Repression Bills. Few will be disposed to brood in gratitude over the concession and the official members themselves must have been having a cynical time of it as they allowed Indian members to talk as much as they pleased. The Government was there with "mature judgment," and possibly some of the official members felt bored at the persuasive efforts of non-officials on a question which was settled and sealed by Government. We have heard of a rule that before a man is hanged, he is allowed all the luxuries and indulgences he asks for. The Government just tolerated speeches, for they knew who had the majority and how they were bound to vote in obedience to pre-arranged order and without any option either intellectual or concientous. The non-officials in the Select Committee are there as representatives of their countrymen and their work reminds one of the office of a man who is called to help in making his own halter.

The Viceroy and the I.C.S.

Evidently the Anglo-Indian journals are not satisfied with the surrender of the Viceroy to the Services, abject is it was. The head of the department was to have access to the Governor and the Governor was to use his influence and tact with the minister. This is too indirect to be acceptable to the "Englishman." It innocently asks "what machinery is to be introduced to ensure civilian advice being accepted by the Indian minister?" A court-martial of the Indian minister by the civilians may be tried or a clause may be introduced asking the minister to resign if he does not behave properly towards the I. C. S. In other words, to satisfy the "Englishman" it may be provided that the Indian minister should be responsible not to the Legislature, not to the people of India, but to the Services. The Viceroy's assurances about pay, pension and prospects has had no effect on the "Statesman," friend of (Anglo-India). It says that there are higher considerations than pay and prospects and that in regard to those Lord Chelmsford can offer no substantial assurance. Put plainly, the I. C. S. had hitherto almost absolute political power and that power it will have to surrender partly, if not wholly, to the Indian ministers. This prospect is in no way inviting to the Services and the Anglo-Indian junkers. The I. C. S. hitherto not only initiated but decided all questions of administration. Tom, as Collector, wrote to Dick, as Commissioner, and Harry, as Executive Councillor, decided the question.

Is it Reform?

But what an awful prospect is awaiting the I. C. S.! The Viceroy no doubt speaks of pay but what of power which the I. C. S. values more than money? After all, the Viceroy says that the Indian minister must administer and that the Services must execute. No doubt, he talks of the screw being tightened by the Governor and the hands of the minister forced. But what of the question troubling the peace of mind of the friend of Anglo-India? Are these, who have hitherto administered, to perform the behests of others? We hope the full significance of the Viceroy's remarks has been noted by the public at large. They indicate, as the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says, what we are going to have as constitutional reforms. With the reservations laid down by the Viceroy in favour of the Services which have raised a clamour for further concessions, the Reform would be worth precious little.

HINDENBURG'S NEW ROLE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 11.

A telegram from Berne says that before leaving the Socialist Conference for Weimar said Hindenburg was organising a volunteer army of six hundred thousand in Pomerania and East Prussia with a view to a reactionary *coup d'etat*. His headquarters were Tolberg on the Baltic coast, which was the stronghold of Prussian junkers. Haase advised the Powers to watch the movements of Hindenburg's army closely and if necessary insist on the limitation of its strength.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

EMERGENCY POWERS BILL.

"IN FORCE FOR THREE YEARS AFTER PEACE."

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S STATEMENTS.

ALL-INDIA PROTESTS AGAINST COERCIVE LEGISLATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council began at 11 o'clock to-day the Viceroy presiding. Sir William Vincent announced that the Government's intention was that the Rowlatt Bills would remain in force for three years after the declaration of peace. This, he added, was consistent with the British precedent, which enforced the first Coercion Bill for three years.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir William Vincent in explaining the Criminal Law Amendment Bill said that all the provisions of the Bill were based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee's Report. The first clause of the Bill was based on Rule 25 A of the Defence of India Act which had been in force for some time. The Clause there merely authorised a District Magistrate to direct a preliminary inquiry by the Police in case of certain offences, the prosecution of which could not be launched without the sanction of the local Government. It was necessary that such inquiry should be made before the local Government had decided whether the prosecution should be launched. Clause 4 was intended to make an amendment in the section 343 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 343 prohibited the offer of threat, inducement, etc., to the accused person to make a statement. It had been found that this provision of the Law interfered with the promise of protection of an accused person who was willing to become an approver but was really afraid of violence, and the intention here was to enable, the Government to offer such protection to persons about to become witnesses. Sir William then briefly explained other clauses of the Bill and introduced it.

LATER.

Sir William Vincent said:—"My Lord, before I introduce the Bill before the Council to-day, a bill to provide for the Amendment of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, I should like to take the opportunity of answering a question put to me at the last meeting of the Council in the course of the debate on the Emergency Powers Bill, which arises, as does the present Bill, after the recommendation of the Rowlatt Commission. A number of members of this Council expressed the view that they might have been able or would have been able to support the measure if it had been a temporary measure. Towards the close of the debate I was specifically asked by my Hon. friend, Mr. Banerjea, what the intentions of Government were. It is clear that not a single member of Government would take the responsibility of coming to a decision at the moment. Since then, I have ascertained the views of the Government of India and I am in a position, I am authorised, to state that the Government of India are willing that the Bill should be in duration for a period of three years after the conclusion of peace. We have ascertained that this is in accordance with the procedure adopted in the United Kingdom over the Irish Coercion Bill. In that case the Bill was originally restricted to three years, but I am bound to say that its provisions were extended for another two years. We, therefore, have a precedent for the course we propose to pursue. The Hon. members are full of the idea that the Reforms will change the whole aspect of the revolutionary party and, therefore, we think it our duty to accede to their wishes to that extent."

BILL NO. 1.

Sir William Vincent next introduced the Bill to provide for amendment of the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. He said he had nothing much to say, the provisions of the Bill were based on the Rowlatt Committee's report. The Bill was intended to make a permanent change in the Criminal Law of the land. Clause 3 merely empowers a magistrate to order enquiry by the police, but the prosecution cannot be undertaken without the Local Government's permission. Clause 4 was found necessary to offer protection to the men afraid of anarchists. Clause 6 intends to check the criminal activities of persons released. He also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Mr. Shafi, Mr. Muddiman, Mr. Sastri, Nawab Ali Chaudhri, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Banerjea, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Patel, Sir Verney Lovett, Sir James Duboulay, Mr. Emerson and himself.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Patel next moved an amendment that "the consideration of this Bill be deferred till six months have elapsed after the expiry of the term of office of this Legislative Council." He expressed satisfaction at the announcement of Sir William Vincent about the time-limit to the Criminal Emergency Powers Bill.

TIGHTENING OF THE BOND.

He said Clause 2 made the possession of seditious literature criminal and so created a new offence. He traced the gradual tightening of the bond and said that the next measure perhaps could be to penalise a man who thinks sedition. The trial of a person accused under the provisions of this law would not be in an ordinary court of law. The law proposed to make association with an offender prejudicial to the accused. These innovations were highly objectionable. Even the first offender under this law would be traced harshly and not leniently as he is treated under the existing law.

MR. BANNERJEA.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea acknowledged on his own behalf as well as that of his colleagues the fact that the Government had shown great deference to public opinion in this country. Their opposition to the Bill however, remained and their attitude would be largely determined by the shape the Bill took in the Select Committee. It was no use denying the fact that the Bill had created great alarm and anxiety in the public mind. He asked the Home Member to make a specific declaration that the Bill would be only confined to anarchical crimes; the Section about the possession of seditious literature was a dangerous weapon which was liable to be misused. He appealed to the Viceroy to drop the Bill altogether.

DR. SAPRU.

Dr. Sapru in supporting Mr. Patel's amendment to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill said he did not wish to cover the same ground as was covered on the last occasion. So far as questions of policy or expediency were concerned they were dealt with at great length on the last occasion, and he submitted that the same considerations applied to this Bill as did to the last Bill. But there were just one or two matters connected with this Bill he wished to place before his Lordship and the Council. After the announcement that had just been made by the Home Member they found the first Bill was going to be of a temporary character. So far as this Bill was concerned it had just been stated that it was going to be a permanent addition to the Statute Book. The leading feature of this Bill was that it created an absolutely new offence. Clause 2 of the Bill first of all made it penal to possess a seditious document and in the next place it cast the burden of proof that it was for a lawful purpose on the accused. He did not think that any of them, however highly placed, would be safe from molestation under the provisions of this Section. He ventured to submit that even the Home Member would not be safe. Every day he had to deal with seditious documents and in the Council meeting he had often to read them and if an enterprising police officer wished to make himself immortal in the history of this Council he could do so by laying his hands on the Home Member for being in possession of a seditious document and he would have to call his Excellency and then to prove that he was holding those documents for a lawful purpose. He would ask the Home Member to imagine a position like this. He submitted that was a most vital and far-reaching change and he begged his Excellency's Government to consider whether it was wise to rush a measure like this without giving the country opportunity to consider its provisions. Why not circulate it to the local Governments for opinion? Why not invite criticisms from Judges of the High Court? Why not invite public criticism? He did not think that the present Bill stood on the same footing with the last Bill. That Bill was intended to deal with an emergency that had arisen or that might arise and it was considered necessary from the point of view of the State that there must be a more speedy and sumary procedure to deal with cases of that character. Those considerations did not arise in this case. He thought the country was entitled to ask for time to consider the provisions of a measure like this. On the last occasion Sir William Vincent had said these Bills were intended to grapple with anarchical and revolutionary movements. If that be so, why not make it clear in the preamble of this Bill which contained the words "in order to deal more effectively with certain acts dangerous to the State."? He would much rather that they were more definite about the "certain acts dangerous to the State" and said plainly "acts of anarchical and revolutionary character." That would enable the courts of law to interpret the Bill in the manner it should be interpreted. Clauses 5 and 6 were also novel provisions of far-reaching consequences. The more one considered the Bill the more one was inclined to think that the Bill was conceived in a hurry although it might be that it was the result of the report of the Rowlatt Committee. On these grounds he strongly supported Mr. Patel's amendment and urged his Excellency's Government, out of deference to public opinion in the country to republish the Bill at least if they were not prepared to drop it, as he would very much like them to do.

RAJA OF KANIKA.

The Raja of Kanika speaking on Mr. Patel's amendment said he viewed the Bill with great misgivings. The possession of seditious document alone should not constitute an offence. The protection of an innocent person was the first duty of the State; then punishing a criminal. No one would be safe from the unwise operation of the Bill.

MR. CHANDA.

Mr. Chanda thanked the Home Member for his announcement. He associated with the view expressed by Mr. Bnerjea and Dr. Sapru that the operation of the Bill should be confined to anarchical crimes. The fact the Government of Bengal were able to release about one thousand detenus clearly showed that the situation was far better than commonly imagined. He read an extract of a letter which he had received from a prisoner in the Andamans dated the 27th October last, in which among other things it was said now that the Government of India promised substantial Self-Government, the work of revolutionaries was finished. Mr. Chanda said this clearly showed that with such an attitude of mind coming to the so-called revolutionaries the necessity of such repressive laws no longer existed. He criticised the provisions of Clause 2, section 5, clause B, which he styled as very dangerous.

MR KHAPARDE.

Mr. Khaparde said that to make the possession of seditious literature punishable was dangerous. Even in the case of receiving stolen property it was necessary to prove "guilty knowledge." Here that was not necessary, mere possession was liable to endanger a man.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in supporting the amendment hoped the Government would further consider the matter and drop the first Bill altogether. He wished to point out the danger. In 1907 the Seditious Meetings Act was passed as a temporary measure and was made permanent in 1911. With regard to the present Bill there was no occasion for hurry. The request came with a greater force in this case because here it was proposed to make permanent additions to the Statute Book, additions of a novel and dangerous character. As every speaker before him had pointed out, the Section about the possession of seditious documents was a very wide departure. From the rules in force under the Defence of India Act the Government had defined what documents were seditious. They had prohibited the possession of certain documents. Everyone therefore knew what they were and it was easy to avoid them. The present Section left it to every individual to decide whether a document was seditious or not. Everyone knew how very difficult it was to decide whether a document was seditious or not, even courts had differed and it was rather hard and positively unfair to an ordinary citizen that possession of a document which might be interpreted as seditious be made penal. Now, who were the persons likely to fall victims? The Rowlatt Committee had said those evilly inclined sought to convert the young. If seditious leaflets were circulated among the students were they expected to judge whether the documents were seditious? He thought a lot of poor students would fall victims to this provision. He submitted the remedy was worse than the disease. They ought to find measures which would have public sympathy and support. He criticised the other provisions and in conclusion urged the Government to limit the scope of the proposal to only introducing the Bill to-day and to direct its republication for opinions and to refer the Bill to the Select Committee during the Simla Sessions.

MR. B. N. SARMA.

Mr. B. N. Sarma said he wished the Government had come to the same decision with regard to this Bill (Criminal Law Amendment Bill) as the Criminal Emergency Powers Bill in keeping it in operation for three years only. He hoped it was not too late. He criticised at length the several provisions of the Bill and and concluded by appealing to the Viceroy that the Bill should be dropped.

SIR GEORGE LOWNDES.

Sir George Lowndes then addressed the Council. He dealt with the objections raised by the non-official members against the various clauses. He first took up the question of clause 2 and said:—

In drafting the clause he intended to make penal the possession plus the intent to publish. He had tried to put it in plain English language but if it was thought that the Section went beyond that it was a matter to be settled in the Select Committee. With regard to the other difficulties raised he said that they existed under the present law also. They were not creating any new difficulties. People who dealt with rather doubtful matters had got to take the risk of being prosecuted. What Government wanted was to prevent mischief being done and any means which could prevent seditious matter getting out would commend themselves to every member. They all wanted to do the same thing and how best it could be done could be discussed in the Select Committee. Dealing with the clause about associating with persons convicted of offences against the State, he said that the answer to Mr. Banerjea's argument was that relevancy and admissibility of evidence were two different things. Many things were admissible in evidence, but they would have no weight when proved. When it was proved that A and B were brothers, evidence would have no weight. In conclusion, Sir George referred to Mr. Khaparde's speech in which he had reiterated the metaphor of the rose and the thorn and reminded the hon. Member that there was no rose without a thorn and that the thorn was the provision of nature in order that the beauty of the rose might not be spoilt.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

Sir William Vincent who spoke next in opposing Mr. Patel's amendment on behalf of the Government said that the first point on which he was asked to give assurance by the members was as to the scope and intention of the two Bills brought before the Council. He understood that there still existed the apprehension that the Bills were so framed that they could be used for the suppression of political movements and were not confined strictly to anarchical and revolutionary crimes. And he was asked by Dr. Sapru to make a modification in the preamble of the Bill to make it perfectly clear that the Bill was only intended to suppress anarchical crimes. With regard to the main Bill, he was quite prepared to give that assurance and he hoped that that would relieve the mind of his hon. friend.

He then turned to the criticisms made against the Bill and said that there was considerable misapprehension about the meaning of the second clause. It had been explained by a member and it was quite clear that the offence would be complete only when possession coupled with the intent to publish or circulate and the onus in all such cases was on the prosecution to prove the intention and not on the accused as was suggested by at least one member. He was told that the clause had proceeded further than rule 25A of the Defence of India rules. As a matter of fact rule 25A went much further than the clause as the reading of the two clauses would show. The rule had been in force for some time and they had not received any complaint that it had operated harshly or unfairly or that it was used to the prejudice of law-abiding people. Pandit Malaviya said that his point was that the Government had under that rule proclaimed objectionable documents and it was therefore easy to avoid them. Sir William said that the provisions contained in clause 2 were exactly the same as those in rule 25A, but he was quite prepared to examine this matter further.

Dealing with clause 5 relating to association, he said that the principle of the clause was based more or less on the Section in Evidence Act, but the matter could be examined in the Select Committee. What the Government had attempted to do was to put down all recommendations of a very powerful committee for the *prima facie* consideration of the Council. Dealing with the amendment he said that he was afraid he was unable to meet the wishes of the mover. The principles of the Bill had been before the public for a considerable time and had been criticised at great length and no useful purpose would be served by republication and delaying the reference to a Select Committee. At the same time he realised that this Bill stood on a different footing from the emergency measure and it seemed to him the most convenient and advantageous course was to refer the Bill to the Select Committee at once. After the Committee had examined the details of it if there were considerable changes, they would consider the necessity of republishing it.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

Mr. Patel's amendment was put to the Council and lost.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Bannerjee in the Franchise Committee his Excellency the Viceroy put Mr. Bannerjee's amendment to the Council.

Pandit Malaviya strongly urged the republication of the Bill.

Sir George Lowndes said the regular course was that if the Select Committee made that recommendation the Government would consider it.

Mr. Bannerjee's amendment was put to the Council and lost.

Mr. Chanda's amendment was also put and lost.

Mr. Chanda withdrew his second amendment.

The Viceroy next put the original motion of referring the Bill to the Select Committee, which was carried.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

PENSION AND GRATUITIES BILL.

The Council reassembling after lunch, the Viceroy presiding, Sir Sankaran Nair introduced the Local Authorities Pension and Gratuities Bill. He said the object of the Bill was fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and he had nothing to explain. The Statement of Objects and Reasons was as follows:—

"Provisions already exist in some of the enactments relating to local authorities for the grant of pensions and gratuities to employees who may be wounded and to the families of employees who may be killed in the execution of their duty; but it is not open to a local authority to grant a pension or a gratuity to an employee or to his family when he has been incapacitated or has lost his life in the service of the State. It is proposed to permit any local authority which so desires to grant a pension or a gratuity in such a case and in order specially to provide for cases where those who had been in the employ of the local authorities proceeded on active service during the great War. It is proposed that the measure should be applicable in case of injury, disease, or death which have occurred since the 4th August 1914. The Act will be an enabling Act, the provisions of which can be made applicable by such local authorities as care to avail themselves of it to any case covered by the terms of the Act, the sanction of the local Government being required in each case."

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir George Lowndes in moving that Provincial Insolvency Amendment Bill be referred to the Select Committee said on the whole the opinion received has been favourable. The question of fixing the sum to be realised had been raised and opinion was divided on the point. This, he said, should have to be decided by the Select Committee. He moved that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee. The motion was put and agreed to.

The Viceroy said the Council would now adjourn till the 19th February, on which date the Excess Profits Tax Bill will be introduced. The Council stood adjourned.

"RETROGRADE AND UNCALLED FOR."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association.

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association emphatically condemns the Criminal Law Amendment and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bills as retrograde, uncalled for, and subversive of the liberties of the people and urges their abandonment."

"STRIKING AT THE ROOT OF LIBERTIES OF PEOPLE.

AHMADNAGER PROTEST.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmednagar the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That this meeting of the citizens of Ahmednagar emphatically protests against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Power Bill, by the provisions of which it is proposed to arm the Government and its executive officers with novel and even unheard of powers of the most dangerous description, striking at the root of the liberties of the people and involving an unwarrantable and unnecessary interference with their fundamental rights. Some of the provisions of the proposed bills represent a departure from sound principles, relating to evidence and procedure in the administration of criminal justice, which are essential for the ascertainment of the proof of guilt and for the protection and safeguarding of the innocent.

Further, the meeting is of opinion that the Government is already armed with powers, which are more than sufficient to repress and punish political crimes and that there is no cause for such legislation at the present time. Especially, after the most loyal and patriotic sacrifices made by the people of this land in men and money to ensure the victory of right over might, this meeting is strongly of opinion that, if legislation of such a retrograde and repressive character is passed in the hour of victory, the effect on the public mind and on the relations between the Government and the people will be most disastrous.

MR. DAS ON THE BLACK BILLS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Feb. 10.

The Akola public tendered yesterday their hearty welcome and sincere congratulations to Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya and Mr. C. R. Das, Bar-at-Law. Mr. Narayanrao was garlanded at the station by the President of the Home Rule League. Public addresses by Messrs. Wamanrao Joshi and Aleker of Nagpur were delivered in the morning. Both explained the theory of passive resistance and advised the public to stand firm to their goal of Swaraj.

In the evening Messrs. Narayanrao and Das paid visits to the Mofat Vachanalaya. Afterwards they spoke at the local theatre. The theatre was packed to the utmost capacity.

Mr. Bhaorao Digamber, President, opened the proceedings with a few remarks. After the speeches of Messrs. Chiplonker, Safre, Khaparde (junior), Bamangaonker and others Mr. Das addressed the meeting. He said that the regeneration of India was not far if men of Mr. Vaidya's type come forward. The ways of the bureaucracy are unknown. In war times we were the most loyal people on earth. As soon as the war ended, these two Black Bills are hurled against us. This is not the way to put down revolutionary movement. He warned the bureaucracy of the consequences. He exhorted the people to have recourse to passive resistance, if time comes.

While speaking on the Congress he protested against the articles in "New India." He said the Congress was India's Congress.

Messrs. Das and Vaidya were presented by the League with shawls, rings and photos of Lokmanya Tilak, also Mrs. Das with a shawl.

An "At Home" was given by Mr. Narayanlal Agarwala to Messrs. Das and Vaidya.

A BURMESE PROTEST.

"OPPOSED TO FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY."

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 8.

The Burma Reform League, an off-shoot of the Young Men's Buddhist Association, has passed a resolution protesting against the introduction of the Sedition Bills, as they are repugnant to all civilised ideas about the administration of law and justice, as being opposed to the fundamental principles of liberty and the elementary rights of citizenship.

MORADABAD BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The members of the Committee of the British Indian Association, Moradabad, assembled in a meeting on 3rd February, under the presidency of Masud-ul-Hasan, Bar-at-Law, and Municipal Commissioner, passed among other resolutions the following resolution:—

"Resolved that this meeting is not satisfied with the conclusions arrived at by the sedition Committee and is of ipinion that no case is made out for the introduction of the sedition Bills, which, if passed into law, would jeopardise the liberty of the Indian people."

MORE PROTESTS.

Telegrams protesting against the Rowlatt Bills have been sent to the Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, Delhi, by the Makhjan, Ratnagiri District, Devrukh and Vengaria branches of the Indian Home Rule League.

REPRESSION BILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I remember it was said by the Government at the time of the discussion of the Press Bill (1910) that no loyal paper need fear any action under the Press Act. The same is sure to be said even in connection with the proposed un-British legislation. It will be said, to speak in the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah's words, that the powers under the Emergency Act will not be used against law-abiding persons. The answer is that the safeguards that are promised by the Government are absolutely unreliable. The other and the more important point is "who is it that is to decide whether a particular person or group of persons is or is not law-breaking?". That is the crux of the situation No less a lawyer than Mr. Dicey has laid down that wherever the British flag flies such authority shall ultimately rest only with courts. That is exactly what we insist on. The executive insist on their right to judge of a man's guilt or innocence in their own secret fashion. The position they want to create is an argument in a circle. According to their logic, all that has to be done to justify the killing of a dog is to declare before such killing that it was mad. Under the Emergency Powers Act (should it be a law which God forbid) all that will have to be done to arrest without warrant and confine any person in any place the executive likes is to declare beforehand that the executive is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe him to be concerned in a particular kind of offence. That makes the new legislation dangerous. The executive can never be allowed to be the final judges, for all time, of their interference with the rootrights of British subjects. Governments are for the people, people are not for Governments.

One has only to be reminded of the condition obtaining in Maharashtra in 1910 (the year of the Nasik conspiracy) to get a proper idea of the panic the police can create on their getting an excuse. If they could create that panic when their powers were limited, one can never be too much alarmed by the possibilities under the force of the proposed un-British legislation. In the year 1910 nobody felt his house safe. The police arrested anybody they liked on the flimsiest excuse because they felt secure from any check of the superiors. Even private personal enmity was allowed to be satisfied. Relatives shrank from helping the arrested suspects because they feared being suspected on account of that help. I know of a case wherein the suspect asked his sister's husband for some help pecuniary and personal. The sister's husband long hesitated and would have gone on hesitating but for the urgent

(Continued on page 8.)

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS.

PRESIDENT TO BE A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 10.

COPENHAGEN.—According to the "Vossische Zeitung" the new German Cabinet will be composed of sixteen members, of whom the Social Democrats shall have the President and Ministries of Defence, Labour, Economy, Nutrition and Demobilisation and the Democrats shall have the Vice-President and Ministries of Interior and Finance. The centre shall have the Ministries of Justice, Treasury and Posts, while the Democrats and Social Democrats shall each have one Minister without portfolio. The Foreign Ministry shall be neutralised.

CONSTITUTION OF GERMAN EMPIRE.

DISCUSSION IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. Noon, Feb. 10.

COPENHAGEN:—A message from Berlin states that the National Assembly will discuss a Bill regarding the German Empire's constitution on February 10th and will finish the three readings on February 11th, so that the election of the President of Germany can be made on February 12th. The Cabinet will be formed immediately afterwards so that a legal Government shall exist on February 12th, when the negotiations regarding the prolongation of the armistice will commence.

RENEWAL OF GERMAN ARMISTICE.

ALLIES TO IMPOSE SEVERER CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Feb. 10.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—It appears that the Supreme War Council this afternoon reached an agreement regarding the necessity, in view of Germany's attitude, of making the conditions of renewal of the Armistice more severe by instituting control of demobilisation and production of factories, which were previously engaged on war work. Only the ways and means of securing the execution of these conditions remain to be settled and it is thought that a sitting on the 10th should suffice for this.

FALL OF TEWFIK PASHA CABINET.

SEQUEL TO VIGOROUS ALLIED DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 10.

SALONIKA.—A message from Constantinople states that the Tewfik Pasha Cabinet has resigned owing to the vigorous Allied demand that the Turkish Government shall end its terrorism of unredeemed Greeks and Armenians and immediately restore the unlawfully confiscated property of hundreds of thousands of Greeks and Armenians who were deported during the war. The Sultan himself is undertaking the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

COURT MARTIAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

TRIAL OF INSTIGATORS OF ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Feb. 10.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—A court-martial has begun of the first party accused of instigating Armenian massacres. The party includes Kemal Bey, ex-Governor of Baghazlay, and Tewfik, ex-commander of gendarmerie at Yazghad, and Fenazali, an official of Yazghad.

The public prosecutor emphasised the necessity for punishing instigators of crimes which had horrified the whole of humanity. An Armenian lawyer gave evidence that the victims numbered 2,700, including women and children.

U.K. BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Feb. 10.

The increase in imports for January amounted to £35,522,282 and an increase in exports amounted to £5,677,008, compared with January, 1918.

AMERICAN SILVER FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27,
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 10.

NEW YORK.—A consignment of silver valued at 1,800,000 dollars has been shipped to India.

BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

MOVEMENT FOR 40 HOUR WEEK.

CLYDE STRIKERS' MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 10.

Everything was ready for resumption of tubes yesterday. The power-stations were working, but the strikers were apparently desirous of having another day's holiday. The National Union of Railwaymen officials stated last night that meetings held in various London centres had decided almost unanimously to accept the agreement reached on Saturday morning.

Mr. Lloyd George arrived in London last night and went to Downing Street, where he immediately investigated the strike trouble. It is expected that he will take prompt steps to conciliate labour nationally.

The Clyde Strike Committee yesterday, issued a manifesto to British labour, declaring that a great unemployment crisis was imminent unless the unemployed were absorbed by means of shorter hours. The committee decided to continue the forty hours movement and to organise meetings throughout the country.

Negotiations in Belfast continued yesterday and were adjourned until Monday.

TUBE MEN RETURNING TO WORK.

PREMIER BUSY WITH CONFERENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Feb. 10.

The tube men are returning to work and it is hoped that service on the tubes and the District railway will be partially resumed this evening. The Premier since early morning has been conferring at 10, Downing Street with Ministers, including Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Albert Stanley and numerous officials. It is understood that besides dealing with the labour situation, the Premier also inquired into the recent trouble among soldiers.

Mr. Thomas, M.P., Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, conferred with his executive in London this morning. Mass meetings of railwaymen are being held in London this afternoon to discuss the national situation.

FULL SERVICES EXPECTED ON 10TH FEB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. Noon, Feb. 10.

The Underground Railways Company announces that the tubes are resumed with reduced services. It is expected that there will be full services on all lines on February 10th.

GLASGOW MASS MEETING.

CONDEMNS ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Feb. 10.

A mass meeting held in Glasgow, amalgamating a number of unions, passed a resolution condemning the action of the authorities and demanding a public enquiry and release of the arrested strike leaders.

The Glasgow operative bakers decided not to strike but to negotiate for shorter hours.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 10.

WASHINGTON.—The Naval authorities have ordered arrangements to be made for a Trans-Atlantic flight as the result of reports regarding British naval aviation plans to fly the Atlantic.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST EX-MILITARY OFFICER.

ALLEGED TORTURE OF SERVANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

Mr. Justice Piggott at the Allahabad High Court had before him an appeal on behalf of a European named MacLarron, lately a Lieutenant in the I. A. R. O. attached to the Supply and Transport Corps, who had been found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury on a charge of having tortured two of his servants by branding them with hoop-iron and was convicted and sentenced by the District Magistrate of Jubbulpore, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 which, if realised, was ordered to be paid to the servants as compensation or, in default, to undergo one month's further imprisonment. His Lordship admitted the appeal.

The accused awaits another trial at the Allahabad High Court, on a charge of dacoity along with three Indian sepoys.

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

AN IMPORTANT STEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Feb. 10.

PARIS.—M. Pichon, in an interview with Reuter, explained the scope of the Supreme Economic Council. He said the Council was an important step in the transition to peace conditions and might possibly become permanent under the League of Nations. Anyhow, it would have at present a large share in reconstruction and help Marshal Foch in advisory capacity.

M. Pichon personally thought that the Prinkipo conference would not meet unless further acceptances were received. He pointed out that the Bolsheviks' reply did not answer the Allied invitation, but merely intimated that the Soviets were ready to negotiate, whereas the Allies had advised them that if all the Russian Governments ceased fighting and foregathered at Prinkipo, the Allies would meet them and help them to settle their grievances.

BRITISH DELEGATES LEAVE FOR POLAND.

GREAT IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THE MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Feb. 10.

PARIS.—Feb. 9th.—Messrs. Eme. Howard and Carton de Wiart, British delegates to Poland, left to-night. The Allies attach great importance to the mission to Poland, regarding the establishment of a strong independent state of Poland as one of the chief means of circumventing Germany's ambitious designs of becoming the mistress of Eastern Europe.

PRINKIPO CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF UKRAINIAN SOVIETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Feb. 10.

The "Temps" states that the Ukrainian Soviets have accepted invitation to confer with the Allies, but prefer Paris to Prinkipo and a later date than February 15th.

LABOUR UNREST IN U. S.

ACTIVITY OF "INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 10.

NEW YORK.—A message from Butte (Montana) states that meetings organised by the "industrial workers of the world" passed a resolution to strike for higher wages and shorter hours as a counter-stroke to the mine-owners' reduction of wages by a dollar daily. Armed labour pickets prevented the miners from working.

Agreements have been reached in the great textile strikes in New Jersey, Massachusetts, but the strike of engineers and bricklayers as a retort to the employers' threat to lock out striking carpenters will probably suspend the work of building in the leading cities of the eastern United States.

BOLSHEVIKS EVACUATE VILNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., Feb. 10.

BALE.—A telegram from Kovno says, owing to the successes of Lithuanian troops and an advance of Finno-Esthonian troops, the Bolsheviks have evacuated Vilna.

FALUGDARI STATE DISPUTE.

DHOLPUR MAHARAJA GETS BACK ESTATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAE BARELI, Feb. 9.

The appeal of His Highness the Maharana of Dholpur against the order of the Sub-Divisional Officer, declaring the mutation of Shahzada Baedeosingh, Faluqdari State in favour of his senior widow has been allowed by Mr. C. E. D. Peters, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Rai Bareli, who has held that the Maharana Lwas in possession of the estate since Shahzada's death and was best entitled to succeed his uncle. The Deputy Commissioner accepted the will and reversed the Subordinate Court's order and restored the Maharana's possessions. It will be remembered that the late Shazada who was a grandson of Maharajah Ranjit Singh of Lahore died in September last and left all his property to the his sister's son the Maharana of Dholpur, under a registered will executed in the presence of Mr. D. R. Lyle, I.C.S., Judge of Agra and Khan Bahadur Kaji Anzuddin Ahmed.

Mr. L. W. Carter, Assistant Controller of Stores Bengal Nagpur Railway died at the Presidency General Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was fifty and had served the Railway for twentyseven years. In his younger days he used to ride in up-country races. In 1916 he had a bad accident, his pony slipped and Mr. Carter broke his leg.

TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL.

CHARGE AGAINST LT. A. W. MCCARTHY.

POSTAL CENSOR'S EVIDENCE.

The general Court-Martial resumed its sittings yesterday at the Garrison School Room, Colaba, for the trial of Lieut. A. W. McCarthy, 1st G. B. Somerset Light Infantry, Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay, attached to the 1st G. B. South Staffordshire Regiment.

The personnel of the Court-Martial consisted of Lieut.-Col. T. M. Kirkwood of the Indian Army (President); Lieut.-Col. G. A. Strahan and Lieut.-Col. R. E. Cheyne, both of the Indian Army; Major L. A. F. Weigall (1st G. B. South Staffords); Capt. A. C. S. Hall (Royal Garrison Artillery); Capt. H. C. McClenaghan (2/43rd Erinpura Regiment); Capt. A. Earle (1st B. South Lancs); Capt. J. McC. T. Gray (1st G. B. South Staffords); Capt. R. N. O. Moynan (R.A.M.C.); Capt. K. Comyn (R.A.M.C.), and Lieut. J. Christopher (8th Cheshire Regiment), were the members. Capt. H. B. Dykes, R.A.M.C., and Lieut. H. Burleigh, Royal Artillery, were the waiting members. The Judge-Advocate was 2nd-Lieut. A. H. Pocock, 2nd G. B. Essex Regiment. Capt. C. T. Angier, Rifle Brigade, prosecuted, and Capt. A. H. Trapman, 3rd London Royal Fusiliers, defended the accused.

Reports of the first two hearings have appeared in our issues of the 4th and 5th instant.

Yesterday, Major Ferrer of the Indian Army, Postal Censor, Bombay, after being sworn in, stated, in reply to the prosecutor's question, that the accused was one of his assistants in Bombay. The accused joined the Postal Censor's office in May, 1918. In consequence of his receiving a letter from the Bombay Brigade dated the 21st November, 1918, he sent for the accused whom he showed some papers, and asked for an explanation. The statement made to him by the accused was not pressed for. It was made voluntarily. Witness was shown two letters addressed to him by the accused, in which the latter said that he had arranged matters with the Brigade office and with his creditor. That explanation was given shortly after witness received a communication from the Brigade office.

Capt. Trapman objected to one of the letters going in, on the ground that it raised a fresh charge against the accused.

Capt. Angier, the prosecutor, submitted that the letter in question referred to the cheque on Messrs. Deen and Co.

The Court, therefore, closed to decide whether or not the letter in question was admissible. The Court, on reopening, declared that the letter was admissible.

Continuing, Major Ferrer said that the accused had told him that he had applied and wished to go to Mesopotamia. No official communication was received by him in regard to the accused being sent to Mesopotamia. Accused had hoped to go there before joining his office. Accused consulted his Second-in-Command about his money troubles. He did not remember the accused talking to him about the matter, but he remembered having advised the accused to consult a solicitor when some papers came to him from the Provost-Marshal.

Proceeding, witness said that the accused mentioned to him that he (accused) owned considerable landed property at Cuba. The accused, in discharging his duties, worked with zeal and interest, but was unsuited to his appointment because he (accused) had not sufficient education,—not sufficient command of literary English. The accused told him that he had bought certain articles, but had not received full value for his money. The accused was with him in the Postal Censor's office on the 1st September. He did not go to Mesopotamia on 2nd September, and nothing was said about his going. The accused continued to work till his arrest, and during that time witness never heard of the accused going to Mesopotamia or to any other field services.

DEEN AND CO.'S AGENT EXAMINED.

Purshotam, a Brahmin, a representative of Messrs. Deen and Co. of Mhow, was next examined. He said he was a servant in the firm of Deen's brother. He did not know the accused and knew nothing of any transaction between the accused and Messrs. Deen & Co. He never heard the name of Lt. McCarthy. As Mr. Deen was sick he was asked to go to Bombay and carry papers and books of Messrs. Deen and Co. The books produced in the Court were Deen's ledgers. He had no connection with the books at all. He did not know who the clerk who kept those books was.

The Court said that the papers brought by the witness could not be put in, but it liked to have a look at them, whereupon the Prosecutor handed in the papers to the Court.

After some consultation with the Prosecutor and Captain Angier, the Court announced that it was agreed by both the parties to allow two letters and one application addressed by the accused to Messrs. Deen & Co. to go in, as these papers and the telegram produced referred to the transaction the accused had with Deen's.

The Court then enquired of the accused whether he admitted having written those letters, merely to put them in evidence.

The accused: I admit them, Sir. They are in my handwriting.

The Court then read out the contents of the two letters and the application form.

At this stage, the prosecutor applied for an adjournment on the ground that one of the witnesses could not possibly be in Bombay before Tuesday afternoon. A telegram was received stating that the witness had left for Bombay, but it was not certain when and by what train he had started.

Captain Trapman objected to the application for adjournment, stating that very strong reasons should be shown before a further adjournment was granted.

The Court at this stage closed for considering whether an adjournment should be granted or not. After deliberating for about 15 minutes, the Court re-opened and declared an adjournment was granted till 10 a.m. to-morrow, Wednesday the 12th instant.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

protestation of the sister; even then the sister's husband only sent a sum of money (not by M. O.) in a registered cover with a typewritten address from a post office about a hundred miles away from his own village. There was another case of a mere musician being suspected on account of his being wooed into getting photographed with a brother of one who was put up on the charge of conspiracy, and the musician was left unsalled merely because of his very high connections. The Police would have kept the whole country at least as panic-stricken in the year 1913 after the dastardly attempt on the life of Lord Hardinge, our most popular Viceroy, but they were not allowed any latitude by the benign Viceroy of eminent self-control, on whom the disappointed C.I.D. took their revenge by failing to detect his Lordship's and India's offender.

That is the way all executive, that is not responsible to the people, act. It will be their interest to keep up a condition which alone can justify their possession of such un-British powers. The very presence of such powers in the hands of the executive in effect the C.I.D. will keep anarchy alive only to get ablaze at the first serious abuse thereof. Let us hope better counsel prevails and Government give up insisting on this un-British legislation. The powers they have will last till the signing of peace and six months thereafter, and Government ought to be content. People's duty will, howsoever, not stop even with the passing of this legislation by the Indian Legislative Council, in spite of opposition from all quarters in this country. It will, then, devolve on the leaders of all shades of opinion to strive to secure the Secretary of State's or British democracy's disapprobation of it.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

ROWLATT BILLS.

MR. VIBHAKAR'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered to-night by Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, Bar-at-Law, on the "Rowlatt Bills" at 9.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 8.

Commenting on the Sedition Bill debate, the "Rangoon Times" says, if the reforms were in existence to-day and the control of public affairs was in the hands of Indian members, they would be compelled by force of circumstances to bring similar legislation to secure peace, order and good government. The forces against which the Bills are directed, would be no more satisfied with Government by Indians than with Government by British officials, and they would in fact be encouraged to greater activity by the belief that the Indian ministers would be more susceptible to agitation than are British officials.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council Diwan Bahadur Rajagopalachari presented the Select Committee's report on the Madras Agricultural Pests and Disease Bill 1918 and moved that the report and the Bill be taken into consideration at once. A number of amendments in the various clauses and penal provisions of the Bill were moved by hon. members and the whole of the forenoon was taken up by the discussion of the Bill. The Council adjourned at 2-30 p.m. till Monday, when further consideration of the Bill will be proceeded with.

On Monday, Mr. P. Rajagopalachari will also present the Select Committee's Report on the City Municipal Bill and move that the same be taken into consideration.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

At a meeting of the Indian Association held this evening, Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra presiding, resolutions were passed protesting against the Rowlatt Bills and expressing appreciation of the united stand made by the non-official members in their opposition to the Bills.

PEOPLES, AND AMRITSAR BANKS.

NEW DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

Mr. Bilimoria, the new liquidator of the People's and Amritsar Banks has declared a third dividend of annas five in the rupee in the case of the Amritsar Bank, bringing the total dividend to annas twelve in the rupee. It may be remembered that he recently declared a fourth dividend of annas six in the rupee bringing the total dividends to annas twelve in the case of the People's Bank also. It is expected that the balance of four annas dividend will be paid to the creditors at a very early date. Mr. Bilimoria took over charge only in September last, when Mr. Digna so retired on the ground of ill-health.

LATEST CABLES.

U. S. TRANSATLANTIC COTTON FREIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 11.

WASHINGTON.—It is announced that Trans-Atlantic freights on cotton have been reduced to 6/50 dollars per bale from the South Atlantic ports and 7/50 dollars from the Gulf ports.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE VALUES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 11.

On the cotton exchange values soared from one-thirty to two hundred points on freights, the reduction resulting in heavy buying.

TRADING MONTHS IN COTTON FUTURES EXTENDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Association announces that commencing from February 2nd, the trading months in cotton futures are extended to September inclusive under the special contract terms.

STEAMER WITH COTTON ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 29.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 11.

The Havre steamer Conde from Havanna with 2,309 bales cotton has arrived in roads on fire.

DUSSELDORF STRIKE OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 11.

COLOGNE, Feb. 7.—The Dusseldorf strike of the middle classes is officially declared over. Spartacists conceding the chief demands of the bourgeoisie strikers.

PAIVA COUCEIRO WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 11.

LISBON, Feb. 9.—The Republicans have captured the towns of Lamego and Vizeu.

Royalist leader Paiva Couceiro has been wounded.

VISCOUNT GREY BLIND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 11.

The "Daily Mail" states that Viscount Grey is blind and is learning Braille reading and writing.

GERMAN IDEA OF PEACE THEY WANT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. Midnight, Feb. 11.

PARIS.—Newspapers explaining the decision to make the armistice conditions more severe declare that Marshal Foch was recently compelled to use threats to make German plenipotentiaries attend the sitting of the armistice commission.

CHANGED ATTITUDE OF GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

The attitude of the German plenipotentiaries has changed during the last fortnight. They now declare they will only accept peace without victory. Moreover the French military authorities believe that the Germans have stopped demobilising and have concentrated eighteen divisions on the Eastern front under Hindenburg, hence the Allies consider that Germany must be brought to realise the impossibility of resisting the peace terms offered her. The papers state that Marshal Foch told the Supreme War Council, that the Germans were beginning to forget they were beaten; they had been slow in handing over the transport and were making other difficulties. Marshal Foch advised the Allied occupation of Essen.

BURMA SCHEME OF REFORMS

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in course of his speech yesterday at the annual dinner of the Rangoon Trades Association referred to the criticisms regarding general principles of the Burma Scheme of the Constitutional Reform. Some urged that Burma had not demanded and did not want reform. To these the reply was that the declared policy of the Government was to train people of Burma to take their share in governing. Pursuance of this policy made the scheme reform inevitable. To others chiefly young Burmese who maintained the present scheme did not go far enough, the reply was that the whole of Burman people must be trained, not merely the few educated youngmen. The scheme was to start on a very long arduous journey towards the goal of responsible Government. "You cannot jump in imagination to the journey's end and demand this and that". Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor believed that the Europeans must find their proper place in the scheme and urged the Europeans not to lose interest but to bear their part as they had borne it during the war.

THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

THE NEW OUTLOOK.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 8.

His Excellency the Governor received an address from the Municipality. In his reply he referred to the various schemes of local development, promising assistance and careful consideration in regard to water-supply schemes, loans for roads and other matters. With regard to the Municipality's request for reconstruction on a wholly elective basis, he reminded them that Karachi was the only Municipality in the whole presidency which had the privilege of electing three-fourths of its councils.

Touching on the question of broad gauge railway connection with Delhi, he was fully aware that Karachi was hampered by lack of really good railway communication. His Excellency said that the question, which had been threshed out in great detail by the Railway Board before the war, would now receive the attention it deserved.

In conclusion, he impressed upon the councillors the importance of the work to be done by the Municipality and local authorities at the present time in India. Upon such bodies largely depended the social advancement of people, for, good houses, good homes, health and the like are the essential foundations on which all other reforms must be based. Indiap he said, has asked for power to rule herself and measures are now under contemplation which will lead her along the step in that direction. "Further realisation of your hopes entirely depends upon the use made by Indians of the larger powers which will be given to them under the new regime in municipal and local self-government. You have a fine opportunity of showing your capacity to administer your affairs in the best possible way and, therefore, heavy responsibility lies upon you all to see that the confidence which has been placed upon you by your electorate is fully justified and that Karachi, which offers a big field for display of capacity for self-government, shows a good example to the province of Bombay.

DUTIES OF A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Replying to the Chamber of Commerce address, the Governor referred to the importance of Karachi and the opportunities of trade with Mesopotamia. It was because of his recognition of this and because he was jealous for Karachi's future development that he had visited the town thus early in his tenure of office, in spite of the unusually [illegible] upon him. After disposing briefly of several points in the Chamber's address, the Governor said "I believe that the Chambers of Commerce in this country have unusually high and important functions to fulfil. I am deeply interested and not wholly inexperienced in economic matters and I desire to see such Chambers work on broad and up-to-date lines. Most important it is that these Chambers should be the centres of real commercial intelligence where early information, well compiled and promptly available for use of all members, is registered. I draw your attention to the value of really good statistical departments on up-to-date lines, where comparative as well as actual statistics are kept and made readable by presentation in graphs and curves rather than in columns of dull figures. Not less important is it, if you are to have vitality and influence, that your membership should be broad-based, including merchants, big and small, traders, producers, [illegible] I have seen Chambers of Commerce in some other occasional difficulty of [illegible] special character, social clubs, meeting irregularly to discuss an occasional difficulty of a special Chamber. That is not a Chamber of Commerce. Your Chamber should be, and I hope is, the eye, ear and nerve centre of our trade in Sind."

REPLY TO MAHOMEDAN ADDRESS.

Replying to an address from the Sind Mahomedan Association his Excellency expressed sympathy with the desire to raise the standard of Muslim education. As regards the proposal for separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency, he regretted their opinion that Bombay Government had in the past neglected Sind and assured them that after his visit he would take real interest in all problems which came before him for settlement and would do his best to see that the consideration of Sind problems was not neglected or delayed. With regard to expression of anxieties and apprehensions of Muslims in Sind as to the future of Holy Places of Islam and kindred questions arising out of war, he said that he had recently the honour of seeing the Viceroy at Delhi and they could rest assured that the Government of India had taken every step possible to secure that the feelings expressed and the point of view held by Indian Muslims would be placed before the Peace Conference. He also announced that on the representations of the Bombay Government, the Government of India had issued orders for the release of two out of the three Mahomedans interned in Sind during the war.

In the course of the reply to the address from the Karachi Indian Merchants Association he said that the question of the representation of commercial and mercantile classes in India was engaging the attention of the committee on franchise and constituencies and from the experiences gained in his meeting with Lord Southborough's committee, he was assured that the matter was having most careful consideration and due representation was not being lost sight of in the final scheme for these important classes. He considered the appointment of Lord Sinha as Under-Secretary of State for India as a veritable landmark even in these eventful days in which we are now living and it marked a definite turning point in the History of India.

WELCOME TO RETURNING TROOPS.

KARACHI, Feb. 9.

In addition to speaking at the public arrival and replying to four addresses from public bodies, H. E. the Governor of Bombay yesterday inspected three war hospitals and Lady Lloyd visited other hospitals and the Y. W. C. A. In the evening there was a garden party at Government House and the Governor afterwards had a series of interviews.

This morning the Governor was present and delivered an address of welcome to the Third Kashmir Rifles arriving by the transport Ekma. After expressing his pleasure at being able to participate in the welcome, he said he doubted if in the whole annals of the war there had ever been more remarkable history than that wonderful break through at Gaza and the irresistible march, both of British and Indian infantry, from Gaza to Jaffa, from Jaffa to Tyre, from Tyre to Aleppo, and from Aleppo to the further north. He continued: "But from whatever source of war you come, India's welcome to you is just the same. We welcome troops who in the hour of choice went out to fight for their King Emperor and country and for a cause, which as ever before in the history of the Empire makes all her sons to come to fight, namely, for justice, humanity, and right. The military structure of the victory is finished, but coping stones have yet to be added in the days of peace. You will go home to the valleys and mountains of your own beautiful country, Kashmir; see that you take back the lessons of discipline and courage which have been taught you in this war. One thing is certain, that in the days to come you will always be proud that you served the Empire and the King Emperor in the greatest war and you will tell your children and your children's children of the power of the Sirkar, of the justice of its cause and you will ever be glad and proud to have helped it in its greatest moment."

Later in the morning and again in the afternoon his Excellency explored the town and its outskirts in a motor car. At night there was an official dinner at Government House.

POSITION OF PRIMARY TEACHERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to publish the following few lines in connection with the oft-neglected state of the primary teachers, with your favourable opinion upon it, in your influential and popular daily and keep the undersigned under a heavy obligation?

Of the three kinds of education viz., primary, secondary and higher, the primary education has been regarded as the foundation of all future education and as such, is of life long use. The up-building of the nation depends upon it. It is therefore, the duty of Government to make it a success in its every phase. The future good result of this education solely depends on the labours of primary teachers. But nowadays, few diligent and intelligent men enter this department as the scale of salary in this department in the case of many a man is lower even than that of a day labourer, notwithstanding that this class is the foundation of the future development of the nation. The few, that of compulsion have to enter this department have to pass their grueful life in continual care, using but coarse food and clothing that their humble means allow, as they have to spend the whole of their time in school work. Such a state of things cannot help telling upon their work and health. Government has helped all other departments by granting war allowances to them during the [illegible] present scarcity threatening the whole world. But many a man in this class has been reduced to utter indigence owing to the present epidemics and famine, not being backed up by Government like others. Although the assistance rendered by these teachers during war has been approved of by Government nothing has still come out of it but dry thanks. The teachers after two years' painful waiting appealed to the higher authorities to get a hearing in this case. Questions were also asked in the Council as regards this. But as the set formula "under consideration" has not yet disappeared, the teachers have to pull on heir weary lives in silence.

The scale of pay in all other departments has been raised and has enabled men to cope with the present state of things. Hence the primary teachers try to put forward the following for an increase in their pay:—

	Present scale. Begins	Ends.
	Rs.	Rs.
3rd year	20 and 25	60
2nd year	15	40
1st year	12	25
Untrained	10	11
	New scale. Begins	Ends.
	Rs.	Rs.
3rd year	40	100
2nd year	30	75
1st year	20	50
Untrained	15	30

It is newly published that the pay of untrained teachers has been increased from 12 to 15 rupees since 1st April 1918. But nowadays even an ordinary day labourer earns more than Rs. 15 a month and so it cannot be said that they have made any head-way in this mater. Prices of corn, etc., have increased three or fourfold and though they may decrease after the war, there is no hope of their coming to their normal state. The teachers cannot expect any relief by this increase of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. It is therefore, quite necessary that the lowest pay comes to Rs. 15.

The revision of the pay of trained teachers is under consideration but it cannot be hoped that it will come out with a satisfactory result as the opinions of responsible men in this matter are seen going against the new scale. It cannot be said that the request made by the teachers is one out of place, taking into consideration the increase in the prices of food-stuff during these 20 or 40 years. The Government should therefore not neglect this all—useful department but should increase their pay with a gracious mind and also help them by extra allowances. This is the humble request of all the primary teachers through your influential daily.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. NATU.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

Cheapest and Best Lubricating Oils: boiled-oil, varnish, disinfectant fluid, etc. Can be had at—

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SANGHVI SUDAN,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

KATARPUR RIOT CASE.

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS REGARDING TRIAL

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL'S JUSTIFICATION.

(Associated Press.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 6.

The following is the full text of the note read out by the President of the Special Tribunal in the court to-day:—

"The Commissioners have read a letter in the "Pioneer" of the 5th February, 1919, relating to the trial of the Katarpur Riot Case. With whatever ulterior object this letter has been written it is clearly intended to create prejudice in favour of the accused in the eyes of those before whom the proceedings in this case may ultimately come for consideration. We, therefore, consider it our duty to place the following observations on the record.

With the policy of the Government in appointing a Special Tribunal to try this case we have no concern; but with the question whether the procedure observed by us in the course of this case has prevented the accused obtaining a fair trial we are deeply concerned.

We would first remark that the writer of the letter referred to appears to have been a party to the production of a Hindu pamphlet published during the pendency of this case and written with the admitted object of clearing the Hindus charged with participating in the Katarpur riot of all responsibility for that riot; copies of which pamphlet have been sent anonymously by post to the Commissioners. The said pamphlet professes to be issued under the authority of the "All Hindu Sabha," and the letter in question is signed by a gentleman who declares himself to be the "Honorary Secretary of the All-India Hindu Sabha."

FACILITIES TO COUNSEL.

Although it was within our powers to frame charges against the accused at as early a stage of the trial as we thought fit and to call upon counsel for the defence to cross-examine each witness immediately upon the conclusion of his examination-in-chief, we delayed charging the accused, and postponed the cross-examination for twelve sittings, by which time twenty-five witnesses had been examined-in-chief, including the six principal witnesses whose evidence bore particularly against the leading accused. Further, to enable defence counsel to obtain printed copies of the evidence of these witnesses and to prepare themselves for cross-examination we allowed the Christmas holidays to intervene before cross-examination began; and it was not until twenty-six days after the trial had opened that cross-examination commenced.

After cross-examining four of six principal witnesses, Mr. Norton had to leave Saharanpur for five days on urgent professional business at Karachi. To enable him to complete what he described as the scheme of his cross-examination we consented to the postponement of the cross-examination of the remaining two principal witnesses until his return. That every indulgence was given to the accused in respect of the cross-examination of these six witnesses, on whose evidence the case against the leading Hindu accused mainly depended, will be clear from the circumstances set out above, as well as from the fact that the cross-examination of these six witnesses occupied seventeen court days; and if further proof is necessary to establish the consideration shown by the Court to the accused we invite a perusal of the cross-examination in question.

Every morning throughout the trial accused's counsel have been given a typed copy of the previous day's evidence corrected the night before by the Commissioners; and thirteen copies of the printed evidence are made over to counsel for the defence as soon as copies arrive from the press.

When the Commissioners realized the disadvantage that the accused suffered from their leading counsel's ignorance of the vernacular and the unsatisfactory efforts that were being made to overcome this difficulty, the President undertook to translate Mr. Norton's questions to those witnesses who had to be examined in the vernacular and their replies were dictated in English to the stenographer so as to be heard by counsel. This procedure has been observed throughout the case. Whether the concessions mentioned above would have been obtained by the accused at a Sessions trial under ordinary procedure we leave others to decide.

NATURE OF THE CHARGES.

Regarding the allegation that the accused have no means of knowing "What are the exact charges" brought against them by the witnesses, we may point out that separate charges were drawn up against each of the accused, which charges set out the particular criminal acts that each accused is alleged to have committed in the course of the riot, and these charges were read out to the accused by one of the Commissioners. Moreover, when a witness is about to identify those of the accused whom he recognized during the riot, he is made to leave the witness box and go to where the accused are. From there he picks out in turn each man whom he says he recognized in the riot, and standing before him states in a loud voice what he has to say about him. One example from the record will suffice.

"This is Dhoom Singh of Jawalapur—pointed to Dhoom Singh son of Bálu Singh, No. 31. He was one of those who dragged Shabrati to the heap of kandas. I knew him before. His wife's people live in Katarpur."

As to the presence in Court of investigating officers, we consider that it is essential to the proper conduct of a trial in any court that those who are instructing the prosecution should be present during the trial so as to be available when it is necessary for the prosecuting counsel to get instructions from them or when the court requires information regarding the investigation proceedings.

APPROVER'S PRESENCE IN COURT.

The approver was not present in court when any of the witnesses whose evidence touched upon his own was in the witness box. When the examination of other witnesses began counsel for the Crown asked whether this witness, who is an educated man, might sit in Court and hear the case. Mr. Norton was not then present, but as none of the other counsel for the accused took exception to the request and the Court saw no objection to it, the request was granted. On his return to Court a few days later Mr. Norton objected to the presence of the approver, remarking that on a previous date, when the approver had come to Court to correct his evidence he had laughed at him while he (Mr. Norton) was cross-examining one of the sub-inspectors. As no objection had originally been taken to the witness's presence, and as no good reason appeared for removing him he was allowed to remain. Two days later however, counsel for the Crown in consequence of the objection taken directed the approver to keep away from Court and he has not since appeared.

During the whole trial no complaint has been made to the Court by any counsel of having had any difficulty in approaching his client during the trial to obtain instructions, though Mr. Speirs states that on one occasion when the Court was not sitting, the sub-inspector in charge of the prisoners objected to his talking to one of the accused. It is hard to believe that any Court ordinary or extraordinary would allow an accused person to leave the dock during his trial in order to speak to his counsel.

ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC.

The difficulty of enabling all the accused, numbering as they do 172 men, to hear the evidence given by the witnesses is one which would arise before any tribunal and in any building. As a matter of fact one of the accused, sub-inspector Sheodial Singh, was permitted to leave his place and sit near to the witness box when a witness in whose evidence he was interested was giving evidence. This led to another accused making a similar request, which was not granted as the evidence then being given did not specially refer to him. Having regard to the fact that the trial is being held in a jail, with the jail routine going on from day to day, it is obvious that the public cannot be admitted to the Court, and a restriction in the number of persons permitted to come into the jail appears unavoidable. The alternative, a building elsewhere to and from which the 172 accused would have to walk daily, would, we venture to think, not be appreciated by the more respectable of the accused. Nor it is likely that any Sessions Judge having to try 172 men would permit his Court room to be crowded by the relatives and friends of so many persons. At the request of Mr. Speirs the Commissioners granted passes to fifteen "Pairokars" to come into the jail to assist counsel for the defence. It has never been represented to us that any person necessary to the defence has been kept out of the jail by the restriction of passes to the number of fifteen. At the request of Mr. Speirs a number of fresh passes have been issued. We are informed that the building was designed by the District Engineer, who is a Hindu; and in our opinion though its plan might possibly have been improved on, it is on the whole not inappropriate to the requirements of the situation. Its locality within the jail allows the accused during the mid-day interval a freedom of movement, which they certainly would not have in any building situated in any part of the town, for the accused during this are allowed to leave the Court room and move freely about the open space in front of the main door. It is our considered opinion that in no case that we have had any experience of so large a number of persons enjoying such comparative ease during their trial as the accused have had in this case. On thirteen out of the first twenty-six days on which the Court sat one or more of the accused has been absent on account of illness. At an ordinary Sessions trial this would have involved an adjournment on each of the thirteen days, but under the rules governing this tribunal proceedings continued, no exception being taken by accused's counsel."

(Sd.) W. T.
6-2-1919.

OPERATIONS OF MAHURA ACT IN KAIRA.

DEMAND FOR TEMPORARY SUSPENSION.

The Secretaries of the Gujarat Political Conference have forwarded the following letter to the Government of Bombay in connection with the operations of the Mahura Act in the Kaira District:—

We have been authorised by our Committee to request his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to be pleased to suspend the operation of section 18 B (2) of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, in the district of Kaira for a period of seven months beginning from 16th July, 1919, in view of the complete failure of last monsoon and consequent condition of famine prevailing in the Kaira District. We need hardly draw the attention of Government to the extraordinarily high level of prices of grains like Bajri, Juwar and Maize and practically complete dearth of fodder in that district. It would also be scarcely disputed that Mahuda flowers would be available in fairly good quantities, though unfortunately rapidly diminishing of late and would afford the cheapest food for men and fodder for cattle. The announcement of the suspension of the operation of the Act at an early stage of famine would not only go a great way to give heart to the people, but would also encourage them to store and use Mahuda flowers in larger quantities, even during the vacation period then they would otherwise do as the fear of probable prosecutions in future would disappear. It would also be easily conceded that prices of grain will rule high and fodder would be very scarce for a few months after the prescribed period of vacation is over. We would therefore earnestly urge Government to consider if it would not be an act of sound relief and generous statesmanship to allow the poor and their cattle to subsist on Mahuda flowers after the month of June this year. We trust that Government's insistence on the general policy underlying the Act, will not prevent it from being thoroughly alive to the imperative need of the situation and giving prompt relief to the poor in the Kaira District.

ADDRESS TO DR. HAROLD MANN.

DR. MANN ON THE FUTURE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Students' Union of the Poona Agricultural College was held on Tuesday, the 4th instant, under the presidency of Prof. N. V. Kanitkar, to present an address to Dr. Harold Hart Mann, the late Principal of the Poona Agricultural College and the present Acting Director of Agriculture, Bombay, and to give a hearty welcome to Prof. J. B. Knight, the new Principal of the College.

The Secretary first read the address to Dr. Mann. In the course of the address it was stated:—

"You will kindly allow us to take this opportunity to pay you our humble and heartfelt tribute to your splendid work in Science, your earnest devotion to Indian agriculture and agricultural education and your no less considerable social and philanthropic work. Your work in every one of these spheres has been thorough and whole-hearted and will ever inspire your students to emulate you. Your zeal to spread agricultural education over the whole country, the privileges which your students enjoy and your sympathy towards them, have always drawn in students from all the corners of India—nay, even from the Federated Malay States, Burma and Ceylon. Although you have now ceased to be directly connected with the Poona Agricultural College, your great exertions which have succeeded in bringing it to the front rank among the colleges in the Bombay Presidency, will ever be remembered in connection with it and will enable it to maintain the position it has reached. We cannot but feel a keen sense of sorrow in losing in you a revered Principal and a thorough and excellent Professor; but there is solace in the thought that you, when you leave us, will enter a wider field of work and will have greater opportunities to develop Indian agriculture. Your sympathies are wide, but they seem more especially directed to the uplift of the depressed and the ennobling of the humble and your appointment to direct the Agricultural Department which from the Indian point of view, is in some sense the most important of departments, has created hopes which we feel no doubt you have the strength and capacity to fulfil. We trust that long after you have departed from this College, you will continue to cherish the memory of your students and we assure you that your students in turn will ever be conscious of the great debt they owe to you."

Several students then spoke dwelling on Dr. Mann's virtues—his love for democracy, his sincerity in work, his freely mixing with the students and his paternal love and care for them, his solid work in the development of Indian Agriculture in general and Agricultural College in particular, his social work in the raising of the Depressed Classes, and in the cause of temperance, his work in the Bombay University, etc.

DR. MANN'S REPLY.

Dr. Mann in replying said:—"I have been asked to give some advice to the students, but I am afraid I have first got myself to clear of charges that have been levied against me. I want first of all to thank you for all the kindness and honour you have done me this night. I thank you for the kind address you have given me; and I thank you for the beautiful casket you have presented to me. I do not know if the Government will allow me to keep it. (Cries of "No, No, it will, it cannot refuse.") Well, if the Government does allow me, I shall certainly cherish it and preserve it for all the rest of my life.

"Gentlemen, most of the charges brought against me are true—I might say, unfortunately true. I have been shown to be a hard master. Perhaps I have been so. I am very sorry if I have been so. I do not want to be very hard on any body; but then I do want to be hard on myself. And I want you also to be very hard on yourselves. I should be very sorry if I did not use every bit of energy, every atom of strength. I have to realize whatever little I know; and I want you, gentlemen, to utilize every ounce of energy you possess, the very last ounce of strength you may have to realize what you know or learn (Cheers).

"Gentlemen, the future of agriculture of India lies in your hands, more than in the hands of any body else (Hear, Hear). It depends on you; it depends on the graduates that have been, and the graduates that will be. (Cheers). This reminds me of a German Professor who always used to bow to his students. On his colleagues asking him the reason of this, he said, "Gentlemen, I am bowing to my students, not for what they are, but for what they shall be." So when I say that the future of Indian Agriculture lies in your hands, I am not thinking of what you are but of what you shall be. (Hear, Hear).

"Gentlemen, when I came to India in the year 1900, I saw a bright vision wherein I saw a very glorious future for India. I have maintained my firm belief in the truth of that vision to this day; and I am sure, from my experience during the last eleven years, it can never be shaken off. (Hear, Hear). I saw in that vision that the condition of the Indian cultivators could be improved very rapidly, that the people now incumbered in debts could live a prosperous life, (hear, hear) that the soil of India could produce crops to compete with any other nation in the world. (Hear, Hear, and loud cheers). I was then in Assam and working there with a commercial body like the Tea Planters' Association. I had no means to realize what I saw in my vision. But as soon as I got the Principalship of this College I took the opportunity to realize the force of my vision. It is eleven years now; and I have passed the very best time of my life in this college. I came here at 35, and I am 46 now.

"My vision is not as yet fully realized. I have still got to work for the realization of my vision. But I believe every one of you can do much more than I have done (Hear, Hear). I look upon the graduates of this college to help me in the realization (Cheers). You can do for India much more than any one else can (Hear, Hear, and loud cheers). But, gentlemen, I do not want you to get conceited—God knows I do not. (Cheers). At the same time I do want you to see the importance of realizing what you learn. If you, may I say once again, utilize every atom of your energy, every ounce of your strength, and every bit of your capabilities in the realization of this vision, you shall have done your duty, and I shall have been sufficiently paid for what every little I may have done for this college.

"Gentlemen, I do not want to say anything beyond this; but I want to thank you once again for all your kindness this night. I thank you for all you have been to me, for all you have done to me, and for all you have said to me this night."

PROF. KNIGHT'S REMARKS.

Next Prof. Knight said:—"I have been placed in a very awkward position when I have to follow Dr. Mann both as a speaker to night and as the Principal of this college. In succeeding Dr. Mann, I shall have to satisfy people who will make a sort of comparative study and measure me with such a measure as Dr. Mann; and I shall undoubtedly fall short, for the measure is too big.

"Gentlemen, I came here on mission work having been moved by the account of repeated famines and poor condition of cultivators in India, given to us in our college by a missionary. I started my work at Ahmednagar on a salary of Rs. 120 per mensem. The mission did not turn out to be a success, and I had actually booked my passage home, when Mr. Lawrence, the then Director of Agriculture, offered to me the post of the Professor of Agriculture in the Engineering College. I soon proposed that the agricultural branch should be made a separate institution. The proposal was carried and the grounds were purchased. Gentlemen, I had the ambition to be the Principal of the college; but I soon learnt that Dr. Mann had been given the post. I remember the exact words I then used. I said, "In my loss lies India's gain."

"We pulled on nicely for three eleven years, with but a few differences, for no two natures are alike. Gentlemen, when I last went to America, I went tired of India, and tired of this college. But after I had passed a year there, I felt a sort of longing for India. On some of my friends asking the reason of my return, I took to a little address that had been presented to me by the students; and I said, "This is what makes me go. (Hear, Hear). I am fond of working in the districts; and I was thinking of exchanging my post for some time with Mr. P. C. Patil, the Deputy Director, when the Director told me of my appointment to the Principalship. I did not seek it now, but I got it.

"Now, gentlemen, all that I have to tell you is that I promise to do all I can for the uplift of agriculture in India (Cheers), and welfare of this college (Hear, Hear), no matter whether I am in this college or in the districts or anywhere else. (Cheers). I shall use all my energy and strength to improve Indian Agriculture (Cheers); and if I fail to do much, it will not be that I shall be sparing any energy on my part, but because I shall not be capable of doing further." (Cheers).

Next the chairman made a few remarks dealing with the splendid work that Dr. Mann and Prof. Knight had done in the building of Indian Agriculture. He fervently hoped that Dr. Mann would continue his interests in the college and Prof. Knight would follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

Three cheers being raised for Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Knight, Dr. Mann, Prof. Knight, other guests, and the Agricultural College, the meeting dissolved.

SARASWATI'S IMAGE THROWN INTO DUSTBIN!

CALCUTTA STUDENTS GREATLY AGITATED.

INCIDENT IN C. M. S. COLLEGE HOSTEL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The student community of Calcutta is greatly agitated by the action of the authorities of the C. M. S. College in removing the image of "Saraswati" from one of the college hostels, where some Hindu students brought it for worship. The matter is under the consideration of the Civil Rights Committee. Meanwhile, the following notice has been hung in the hostel notice board:—

"I want to make one or two remarks about the introduction of the idol into this compound and my removal of it from this compound. (1) While with regard to the people who brought in the image and hid in secrecy and all who were privy to the bringing in of the image, I feel that they have no claim to any consideration in my disposal of the confiscated image; (2) yet the position is different with regard to other Hindus who knew nothing about the matter. They may fairly feel hurt at the placing of the image in the dustbin and to them I would say that the image was merely placed there as the nearest receptacle for anything not wanted, but I feel that it was an unjustified slight to the Hindus, who had nothing to do with bringing the image in and for their sake, as mutual respect is essential for the foundation of spiritual fellowship, I would say that I am sorry I placed the image in the dustbin. Those who brought in the image will have to be dealt with later. (Sd.) A. B. Johnston, St. Paul's Cathedral College."

Mr. W. H. Cabell is appointed Commissioner, Mandalay Division, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Aplin. Mr. W. F. Graham officiates as Commissioner of Pegu Division.

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Double reed, 3 Octs. 5 Stops from Rs. 30.

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GUZERAT NOTES.

EVILS OF HALF MEASURES.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5

The Secretary of the Jambusar Branch of the Home Rule League enters an emphatic protest against the food control policy which, as past experience has shown, has accentuated the difficulties it professed to obviate. The embargo on the free circulation of food-grains has resulted in sharp price fluctuations in the worst afflicted provinces and in the engrossing of surplus stocks in more fortunate areas. The Government of India have seen the error of their ways, although, with curious inconsistency, they continue their fatuous policy regarding wheat, rice and gram, which constitute the staple articles of diet of the vast majority of people, who will increasingly feel the pinch of scarcity and high prices. It is inconceivable why the shortage of rolling stock is not effectively dealt with and the corn-dealers are consequently driven to the necessity of disposing of food grains at places nearest to the railway station because no wagons could be found for transportation of such perishable commodities. Again, the decision of the Shipping Controller to reduce freight on rice from Rangoon to Bombay, a distance of 1,500 miles, to Rs. 30 per ton is an act of small mercies inasmuch as even the reduced freight is far too high when viewed in conjunction with the freight, namely Rs. 20 per ton for carrying wheat from Karachi to London, a distance of 5,000 miles. Apart from the irritation caused by the invidious distinction as flagrant as it is unfair to the children of the soil, the concession would be futile unless a sufficiency of wagons is assured to carry the cargo inland.

WANTED: MORE LIGHT.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda has been of late touring through the famine afflicted districts with a view to acquiring the first-hand information about the extent and intensity of distress. If he does not allow himself to be manoeuvred into a false position by the glib assertiveness of the local officials, nothing but good will accrue to his poor subjects. Thus when on a visit to the Sankheda Taluka, he saw the educational backwardness of the depressed classes for whose benefit he was pleased to sanction the construction of eleven choras and ten schools. The number of the depressed classes in the Baroda State amounts to 1,74,289 souls, who have no right to send representatives to espouse their cause and to ventilate their grievances in the Municipalities or in the Representative Assembly and who are accordingly little better than dumb driven cattle. A still worse example of supreme nonchalance on the part of rulers is furnished by Kadiadra in the Mahi Kantha Agency which is without a school, although consisting of over two thousand inhabitants awaiting deliverance from Cimmerian darkness of enforced illiteracy.

WELL DONE, AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY!

At the last session of the Ahmedabad Municipality, consideration was given to the question of granting an all-round increase in the pay of Municipal clerks and teachers with the gratifying result that the monthly increments of Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 are awarded to the clerks who have put in fifteen, ten and five years' service respectively, while the minimum salary of primary school teachers has been raised to Rs. 20 per mensem. Such a forward measure ought to inspire the Baroda State to raise the minimum pay of primary teachers from the outrageously small sum of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per mouth. In Kathiawar the salaries of primary school teachers are incredibly small, the teachers being presumed to be getting on splendidly with less than five rupees a month in some cases. Perhaps they are intended to serve as living examples of fast cure. If Giovanni Succi could live on a pint of water per day for a period of forty days during an African exploring expedition, surely the primary school teachers would be unworthy of their noble profession if they disappointed the hopes of their employers by dying of inanition or by betraying symptoms of consumption as quite sixty-four per cent. of their confreres in Bombay had, according to Dr. Master, the audacity of developing.

VENI PARGANA CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Feb. 10.

At the second session of the Veni Pargana Conference held at Donoda, Yeotmal District, Mr. Ogale, Editor, "Maharashtra", presiding, about a thousand delegates attended. Resolutions strongly protesting against the Black Bills, advocating self-government demanded by the Delhi Congress, supporting the deputation of Lokamanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Hasan Imam to the Peace Conference were passed. Other resolutions about Baluta "bigar", forest education, Arms Act, opening of Ayurvedic village dispensaries and cheap grain shops for the conveience of villagers, were also passed. The next conference has been invited at Veni.

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MRS. BESANT IN HYDERABAD.

THE PLACE OF H. R. LEAGUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 7.

On the morning of the 3rd Mrs. Besant visited the Theosophical Society and in the Besant Hall, where a federation of the Sindh and Baluchistan Lodges had met, she was given a welcome address by seven lodges of the Society. She then addressed the audience on the "Ideals of Theosophy and the peaceful mision of the Theosophical Society." At eleven in the morning she met the members of the All-India Home Rule League, and discussed with them the present situation in Indian politics at great length. She impressed upon all, the necessity of presenting in England, at this crisis, a united front on at least all the points on which the various political bodies were agreed.

At 3-30 p.m. she visited the Kundanmall Girls' School, and Narishalla where more than a thousand ladies had collected to welcome her. At five in the evening she unveiled the portraits of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Tilak, and, in touching words, she dwelt upon the life-work of these two great and noble sons of India who had served this Motherland with unflinching zeal and devotion.

At 7 p.m. she lectured on "The place of Home Rule League in Indian politics". She traced the history of the League and how it was framed as an independent body to help the Indian National Congress and make its work continuous and push on its propaganda. She also described the work of the auxiliary Home Rule League in England and the advantage of securing its co-operation when the deputations go to England. She then appealed to the audience to use every endeavour to see that all the political bodies in India worked for unity, and insisted on the necessity of forming a united body to place India's demands before England.

On the morning of the 4th she lectured in the pandal on "Thesophy." She was then photographed with the members of the Reception Committee. At 10-30 a.m. she visited the Sind National College. The vast grounds of the college had been beautifully and tastefully decorated. The staff and students presented her with an address of welcome. The students performed before her musical drill, and went through many exercises.

She then unveiled the portrait of Professor Dhirmalani who passed away during the last influenza epidemic. She replied to the address of welcome and gave an inspiring message to all present. At 3-30 she once again visited the Sind National College where she passed the rest of the evening inspecting the college. She opened the Swadeshi bazar, had a look at the museum and various other activities inside the college.

At 5 p.m. she lectured before a huge audience on "National Education." She insisted in the nationalizing of education making it a real and thorough training for Indian youths on Indian lines under Indian control. Then the Scouts displayed some of their work and the meeting broke up.

One peculiar feature of these meetings was that ladies though mostly *purda*, had assembled in large numbers.

Mrs. Besant has gone to visit the other parts of Sindh and once again on the 11th she will visit the city on her way back to Bombay.

BHATIA VOLUNTEER CORPS FAMINE FUND

The following is a list of further donations to Bhatia Volunteer Corps Relief Fund up to 31st January 1919:—

Sheth Mathuradas Dungarsi Rs. 525; the China Silk Merchants' Association Rs. 1,100; Sheth Vasanji Mavji Rs. 500; Mr. S. R. Bomanji Rs. 500; through Miss Meherbai Limji Parekh Rs. 500; Sheth Sakarlal Ambalal Rs. 500; A Sympathiser Rs. 415; Mr. Bhagwandas Gordhandas through Bai Jamnabai G. M. Rs. 201; Mr. Dwarkadas Gordhandas through Bai Jamnabai G. M. Rs. 251; a Bhatia Gentleman Rs. 200; the Cotton Brokers' Association Rs. 200; Bai Jamnabai Khimji through Bai Jamnabai G. M. Rs. 250; Mr. Moulbhai Vasanji Rs. 101; Bai Muribai Hirachand Rs. 100; Mr. Padamsi Mavji Rs. 101; Mr. Madhavji Virji Rs. 101; Mr. Purshottam Nathuram Rs. 101; Khatau Ved Rs. 60; through Mr. J. M. Souri Rs. 101; Mr. Vasanji Dayalji Ganatra Rs. 100; a Jarthosti Parsi Rs. 51; Mr. Sundarlal Lallubhai Rs. 50; Mr. Purshottam Ratansi Rs. 50; the Khandesh Mills Staff through Mr. L. L. Saraiya Rs. 41; a Parsi Rs. 50; a Sympathiser through Mr Nanarishankar Rs. 51; Mr. Kanji Gordhandas through Mr. J. M. Souri Rs. 50; Mr. Govindji Haridas Rs. 41; through Mr. J. M. Souri Rs. 76; through Mr. Karsandas Khatau Ved Rs. 60; through J. M. Souri Rs. Rs. 53; through Mr. Khetsi Laxmidas Rs. 58-8; Khetsi Laxmidas Rs. 37-8; through Mr. J. M. Souri Rs. 35; through Mr. Khetsi Laxmidas Rs. 29; through Mr. Govindji Hamdas Rs. 25; Mr. Khushaidas Pitambardas Rs. 25; Mr. Vithaldas Mavji Jetha Rs. 25; Mr. Babubhai Maganlal Rs. 25; Mr. Karsandas Jamnadas Rs. 28; Mr. Gopalji Kaliarji Rs. 25; Annapurna Rs. 25; Bai Lilavati Laxmidas Rs. 25; through Mr. Chatrabhuj Damodar Rs. 21; through Mr. Chatrabhuj Damodar Rs. 24-6; through Mr. Khetsi Laxmidas Rs. 22; Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Rs. 21; through Mr. H. J. Sampat Rs. 11; through Mr. Khetsi Laxmidas Rs. 11; Mr. Pranjivandas Narsinhdas Rs. 11; Duty Rs. 15; a Sympathiser through Mr. Trikamdas Purshottam Rs. 16; a Sympathiser through Mr. Waghji Premji Rs. 17-3.

Donations in cloth (approximate value).

Mr. Narandas Purshottam Rs. 250; Mr. Jethabhai Govindji Rs. 1,500; Mr. Bhimji Dwarkadas Rs. 300; Mr. Harjivan Valji Rs. 1,000; Mr. Dwarkadas Nensi Rs. 20; Mr. Mulji Damodar Rs. 950; Mr. Vallabhdas Laxmidas Rs. 1,100; Mr. Madhurdas Liladhar Rs. 40; Mr. Keshavji Ramji Laxmidas Rs. 50; Mr. Mahavirprasad Rs. 202; Messrs. Pranjivandas & Co. Rs. 8; a Gentleman Rs. 70; Mr. Govindji Premji Rs. 200; Mr. Raghavji Purshottam Rs. 500; Mr. Pragji Liladhar Rs. 125; Mr. Umar Sobani Rs. 4,000; Messrs. Morarji Goculdass & Co Rs. 1,000; Mr. Jetha Devji Rs. 141-12; Mr. Mathuradas Liladhar Rs. 420; Sheth Padamsi Mavji Rs. 1,871; gentlemen through Vasanji Mulji Rs 500; Mr. Mulji Dharamsey Rs. 500 Mr. Parbhudas V. Patel Rs. 25,000; gentlemen through Jamnadas Bhanji Rs. 270; Mr. Keshavji Ramji Rs. 32; Mr. Dwarkadas Laxmidas Rs. 32; Mr. Sobhbai Taiyabji Rs. 312-8; Mr. Gulabchand Nagindas Shah Rs. 40; Mr. Devidas Chatrabhuj Rs. 20; Mr. Goculdas Jamnadas Rs. 20; Mr. Nazir of "Sanj Varaman" Rs. 1-8; Mr. Parbhudas Harakhchand Rs. 24; Mr. Laxmidas Ravji Tairsee Rs. 100; Mr. Vakil Saheb through Mr. V. V. Jerajan. Rs. 20; Mr. Makanji Kachra Rs. 70; Mr. Mulji Devkaran through Mr. Jerajani Rs. 72; Mr. Laxmidas Haridas Rs. 37; a Sympathiser Rs. 14; Mr. Dwarkadas Liladhar Rs. 12-8; Mr. Valanbdas Jamnadas Rs. 16; Mr. Motilal Hirabhai Rs. 48; Mr. Chhabildas Laxmidas Rs. 5; Mr. Devkaran Mulji Rs. 400; Messrs. Cawasji Framji & Co Rs. 400; Sheth Purshottam Govind Rs. 500.

The total subscription we have received up to 31st January is Rs. 98,955-13-6. The subscription in cash is Rs. 44,161-9-6, and in cloth Rs. 53,594-4-0. Help in saving is Rs. 1,200.

DISCONTENT AMONG TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these days, when Capital is wrestling with Labour, not only in Bombay, but also in Europe, when there is acute discontent among employees, both in regard to their wages, and their working hours, whether in factories, or in other industrial concerns, which are capitalised by private capitalists, it would be of interest, to see how the Government of India, is treating its own employees, in the Indian Telegraph Department, and whether it has succeeded in setting a model example of treatment, in its character, of a large employer, to other employers of labour.

Unfortunately, it is too true that it has failed in the above respect, to judge from the widespread dissatisfaction prevailing to-day among all ranks of services, as a result of the disappointing character of the New Scheme of Pay, which was given effect to on New Year's Day. Mass meetings of the employees have been held all over India and Burma in the large offices at which formal resolutions have been unanimously passed, giving expression to the keen disappointment, felt in all ranks, particularly among Telegraphists of over 17 years' services, and all officials above the rank of Telegraphist, whose total exclusion from the benefits of the Scheme, is being viewed as unmerited and unjustifiable; for while, new entrants and those having a year's service have had their initial salary, increased by 50 per cent. and others having less than 17 years' service, have been granted an extra annual increment, the rest of the Service get no increases whatsoever and are so to say, cast into the outer darkness, since no hopes have yet been held out to them, of a revision of their salaries. It is the latter body of men, that have been bearing the burden and heat of the day specially during war-time when they made colossal sacrifices, in response to the needs of the hour; it is they, overburdened as they are with large families and dependants, that have felt the pinch, in making two ends meet, in days when economic and labour conditions, and cost of living have increased phenomenally; it is they who memorialised the Government of India, for suitable war allowance, as compensation for the dearness of cost of living, resultant from the economic upheaval brought about by the war, and were formally promised in June, 1918, an early and permanent increase of pay and prospects in *all grades*, instead of a temporary enhancement of the meagre war allowance of 5 per cent.; and were thus living in hopes of getting at least, a reasonable increase of salary. And after patient waiting, their hopes have been completely dashed to the ground, and they, see no prospects held out to them, of any early revision of pay. Their discontentment has been further accentuated, by the realization of the fact, that their juniors and new comers profit substantially, while they, the tried workers, have been left out in the cold, and have thus to witness a "Barmecidal feast"; an example of the Biblical parable "Many be called, but few chosen."

Is it then to be wondered at, that the most loyal of workers, finds his faith in the justice and sense of equity, of his State employer, undermined, his loyalty strained to breaking-point, and at the least, that his mind is not in his work, since it is preoccupied with his dismal and disappointing situation?

Up to now, no official promise has been vouchsafed to the aggrieved men, which would justify their taking a more cheerful view of their situation and which would serve as "oil on troubled waters." Constitutional agitation has been carried on so far as it could go, and a direct appeal to H. E. the Viceroy is seriously considered, if no assurances from the proper authorities, are received after a reasonable lapse of time.

All grades of workers, are determined to storm and scale the bureaucratic fortress, in which are lying *embusque* those who have set their faces as flint, against the prayers and appeals of a vast body of men. While in Europe and in almost all civilised countries, the Telegraph Service is viewed as non-productive public work, such as roads and embankments, and so forth, not earning even a small profit on the Capital outlay and cost of maintenance, in India, as a contrast, the Telegraph Department has become a paying proposition, since year by year, it is earning huge profits, and is not working at a loss, as its congeners in Europe are. For the last working, for instance, it netted a colosal profit of 117 lakhs of rupees, quite unprecedented in its history. With such a huge balance on the Credit Side, one could well picture, the "State Capitalist" personified in its D. G. feeling like "Sout Cortez who with eagle eye" described the treasures of the Pacific unrolled before him, and realising that he could safely embark upon a more liberal policy ensuring the satisfaction of the reasonable and legitimate claims of all workers, instead of, as he seems to have done, sacrificed them on the altar of advertisement, with a view to stimulate recruitment, into a department, that has steadily divested itself, of inducements to those, who would work out their economic salvation, in employment under a *Ma-bap Sarkar*.

At present, a revision of the maximum pay of Telegraphists, as well as the prospects of all officials in higher grades, together with wider openings in the Upper Subordinate Grade, and the Superior Traffic Division, is urgently called for and is clamant of speedy decision.—Yours, etc.,

DE PROFUNDIS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PUNJAB.

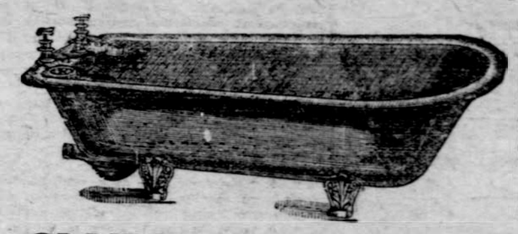
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council the Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Bill as amended by select committee was taken up for consideration. Some amendments by the Select Committee were omitted. The Hon. Bakshi Sohan Lal's amendment to the effect that the course of studies be raised from four to five years was lost..

After discussion the clause extending the operations of the Bill to girls was dropped. The Bill as amended in the Council was

SANITARY WARE



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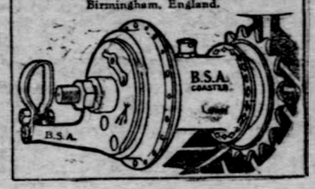

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SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

A SOLDIER'S DEMAND FOR INVESTIGATION AND JUSTICE.

Let every soldier, be he discharged or still serving, thank God that at least one man has been returned to the House of Commons who will see justice done, writes a London Contemporary. There are many wrongs to be righted; cases to which public attention has been called in John Bull will now be brought to the test of Parliamentary question and debate to the test of Parliamentary question and debate, and no official shuffling and prevarication will avail. We have before us as we write the story, not this time of an officer whose cruel condemnation and travesty of justice we have exposed in "Shot at Dawn"—this is the case of an ordinary private who is demanding fair play, and who shall get it if there is any power in an independent journal and an independent M.P.

LOST BEHIND THE LINES.

He shall tell his own story: "On April 6th last, we were in reserve trenches and we changed into supports—as usual, under cover of darkness. It was a quiet night, very wet and dark; we were on strange ground. All of our company, myself included, were taken out to fetch rations. It was discovered we were not strong enough in numbers to fetch the lot in one journey. A second would have to be made: so we started off again with a different officer, who wandered from the beaten track; consequently several of us were lost. All of them found their way back, with the exception of two—I was one of those two. For 36 hours we wandered around trying to find the others, but you see we had moved; soaking wet, caked in mud, and not a bite the whole time, with only shell-hole water to keep us going. Ultimately I made up my mind to travel where I knew our details were, and there to report.

"I was," he continues, "within 30 yards of our objective when we ran into our Divisional General. He asked me what I was doing, and I explained what had happened. Result: I was put under arrest for being absent from the line without permission. That was on April 8th, and from the moment of my arrest I *was not allowed to write or to receive any letters.* At the Court-Martial on April 22nd there were in all four witnesses, including two N.C.O.s from my section, who bore out all I had said and gave me a good character. If ever a prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the doubt I think I was. Note: At the end of 36 hours I am still in my own area and still in battle order, yet I am charged with absence and found guilty of desertion. I am sentenced to death (quite funny when you've shaken hands with him once or twice); this is commuted to five years' hard labour, and eventually I land in No. 5 Military Prison. I will not dwell on my life in that place. My mother and wife worked hard for me. Thank God, they knew I was no coward. Eventually they got my case before Sir Douglas Haig and he ordered my release at once. That brings me to November 18th. But things must be done in military fashion these days, and I have a suspended sentence hanging over my head. With the proclamation of peace I believe the King's pardon will wash it out, but that is not good enough for me. I want a Court of Inquiry, and 'Deserter' has got to be taken off my papers. But Tommy's hardest fight of all is to get justice from the military."

AN UNJUST SYSTEM.

And in our view this soldier has a right to demand that inquiry. On the face of it, there is something very wrong somewhere. How comes it that a man who is first of all sentenced to death, is next given five years' hard labour, and then, through the mercy of the gallant Field-Marshal beloved of the whole Army, is set at liberty. We repeat, and we shall continue to insist, that the system of Court-Martial is open to the gravest injustices, and that things have been done in the Army—and in the Navy for that matter—under which innocent men have been grossly victimised without, so far, the smallest chance of redress. The young officer who was shot at dawn went to his death without any of his family knowing a word about his trial and sentence. Notice that in the present case the soldier was not permitted any communication with the outside world. The commonest criminal is allowed, and even given, legal assistance. But because a man, instead of being a murderer or a burglar, happens to be a British soldier, he is denied even the rudiments of justice, and under the narrow and merciless Army system may go to his death without his cries for help being heard.

A "PLEASANT SURPRISE."

You will remember then when John Bull pleaded in the case of "Shot at Dawn" that a condemned man should know, not the night before, but well before, the day appointed for his shooting, the Army authorities urged that it was more merciful to take him by surprise. If he knew well in advance the awful fate in store for him he might conceivably appeal to his friends, and then there would be a chance of saving a victim from the grim machine of heartless officialdom. When the broken-hearted parents of that young officer, shot on the evidence of a discredited man, wanted to see the minutes of the Court-Martial, Mr. Macpherson, the Under-Secretary for War, gave the ironic answer that they could not be produced without the consent of the accused. *And the accused was lying in his narrow grave* "somewhere in France"! This new case calls for enquiry—and men versed in the law, with the accused protected by the law, should be appointed to see fair play. Character, liberty, life itself are things too precious to be made the sport of an outworn and unjust system. Under present methods no man is certain of justice. The King's Regulations are only a code of discipline, but a code of mercy and a guarantee of fair trial.

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The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles ..... or order to the payment of Rs. ..... at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the ..... day of ..... 1919.

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"You cataracts and hurricane spout!"
—*"King Lear" in Shakespeare.*

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in olden days.

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Market, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

Only rain of importance reported to-day is fall of two inches at Mergui. Condition is still slightly unsettled in the extreme north of India.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.919 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.5 ,,
Dew Point	69.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.774 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 ,,
Minimum do.	71.1 ,,
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight.	NNW,ESE,WNW,NW
Movement of Wind	100 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	10	m	6	50	24	10	m	1	42	21	3
			8	45a	26	9		1	43a	17	3
Tues	11	m	8	15	24	11	m	3	5	20	5
			9	43a	27	8		2	45a	16	0
Wed.	12	m	9	28	25	8	m	4	3	19	5
			10	28a	28	5		3	38a	16	5
Thur.	13	m	10	25	26	5	m	4	47	18	6
			11	4a	28	11		4	21a	16	2
Fri.	14	m	11	6	27	9	m	5	22	17	8
			11	28a	29	1		4	59a	16	1
Sat.	15	m	11	44	27	5	m	5	41	17	1
								5	35a	16	3
Sun.	16	m	0	10	29	0	m	6	19	16	9
			0	20a	27	6		6	9a	16	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 10 (Monday)	Sunrise 7h. 10m.	Sunset 6h. 26m.
,, 11 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 10m.	,, 6h. 37m
,, 12 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 37m
,, 13 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 37m
,, 14 (Friday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h 38m
,, 15 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 8m.	,, 6h. 39m
,, 16 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 39m

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon ..	1d.	6h.	37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter ..	8d	0h.	22-3m. a.m.
Full Moon ..	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter ..	23d	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the submontane districts, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is higher than usual at Multan; night temperature is above the average at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear in Upper Sind and is slightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal at Karachi, but is below it in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is moderately above normal in Upper Sind and west Rajputana, while night temperature is in slight excess in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except at Dwarka and Bhuj. Day temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is above normal at Indore and Dwarka, but is below it elsewhere in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south-eastern districts. Day temperature is below normal in the eastern half of the reporting area; night temperature is in slight to moderate excess in Berar and the neighbouring districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at a few stations. Day temperature is above the average in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is above normal throughout, the excess ranging up to 10 deg. at Ahmednagar and 11 deg. at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry.

The feeble disturbance from the west is affecting the extreme north of India. Day temperature is higher than usual in Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and west Rajputana. Nights are warmer than usual in the Deccan and the south of the Central Provinces.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th February, 1919.

Weather has been dry nearly everywhere, but is feebly unsettled along the North-West Frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on MONDAY, the 9th of February, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	77.6	64.0	82	..	5.13	+2.46
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.5	50.9	60	..	0.57	—0.33
Rawalpindi ..	65.0	40.4	49	..	5.76	+0.08
Lahore	71.6	46.2	73	..	2.58	+0.65
Hissar	74.8	47.5	65	..	1.73	+0.57
Ambala	69.8	43.2	90	..	4.43	+1.28
Delhi	71.6	52.0	61	..	2.54	+0.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.1	51.0	46	..	1.06	—0.10
Mainpuri	71.8	47.1	61	..	1.41	—0.41
Jhansi	79.0	48.5	55	..	2.37	+1.20
Cawnpore	75.4	48.1	87	..	0.60	—0.69
Allahabad	74.7	47.5	86	..	3.54	+1.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	82.1	47.8	34	..	0.33	—0.24
Karachi	75.6	63.8	86	..	1.24	+0.33
Ajmer	76.8	44.9	66	..	0.65	—0.30
Jaipur	76.5	52.4	25	..	1.53	+0.60
Kotah	80.5	53.0	44	..	1.22	+0.49
Mount Abu ..	70.6	55.0	61	..	0.39	—0.36
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	85.8	52.9	75	..	0.46	+0.18
Bhuj	83.3	65.8	89	..	0.97	+0.72
Dwarka	90.9	58.0	36	..	0.13	—0.24
Veraval	89.0	47.7	38	..	0	—0.37
Rajkot	90.4	55.0	30	..	0.01	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para ..	91.7	58.1	36	..	0.01	—0.35
Surat	91.3	62.0	24	..	0.18	—0.06
Ahmedabad	89.7	51.8	31	..	0.24	—0.11
Deesa	79.7	50.6	35	..	0.61	—0.02
Neemuch	84.1	56.5	41	..	3.32	+2.52
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.3	48.9	68	..	9.88	+3.13
Saugor	78.8	54.8	32	..	3.84	+2.17
Hoshangabad ..	79.9	53.6	64	..	6.25	+4.82
Khandwa	88.9	58.5	49	..	1.54	+0.47
Akola	91.5	65.9	51	..	2.38	+0.87
Amraoti	86.8	64.8	52	..	3.37	+1.80
Nagpur	81.5	60.6	57	..	6.99	+5.18
Chanda	85.9	65.0	76	..	3.08	+1.62
Raipur	78.5	57.5	79	..	4.93	+3.85
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	79.9	81	..	0.29	—0.39
Ratnagiri	84.5	68.9	78	..	3.61	+2.66
Marmugao	85.0	..	94	..	3.01	+1.80
Karwar	88.3	69.9	93	..	4.58	+2.55
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.8	61.9	40	..	0.21	—0.76
Ahmednagar ..	93.0	63.5	48	..	0.91	—0.45
Poona	94.3	63.3	68	..	1.17	+0.02
Sholapur	94.0	70.0	48	..	1.41	—0.12
Bijapur	93.8	70.8	58	..	0.34	—0.88
Belgaum	92.6	61.3	69	..	4.28	+2.34
Aurangabad	91.6	68.9	62	..	1.66	+0.39
Nizamabad (Indur) .	90.9	68.7	61	..	2.52	+1.57
Hyderabad	88.4	67.8	73	..	2.79	+1.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.1	74.4	80	..	6.60	+3.18
Calicut	88.8	74.4	78	..	13.68	+7.34
Cochin	90.5	75.7	73	..	14.69	+5.91
Colombo	90.7	75.5	83	..	13.95	—8.48
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	86.2	69.1	74	..	16.65	+10.23
Bellary	93.5	67.7	76	..	6.14	+3.86
Cuddapah	92.4	70.6	73	..	6.58	+1.75
Madras	87.1	70.3	82	..	50.12	+29.61
Bangalore	85.5	62.0	84	..	8.03	+4.63
Coimbatore	89.8	67.5	74	..	12.51	+7.21
Trichinopoly ..	92.3	71.8	70	..	13.89	+5.56
Negapatam	88.8	78.9	75	..	42.96	+13.31

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th February, 1919, was 30.167 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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